The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers Discontinued.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.—NO. 47. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 2, 1875.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN

Carl Schurz's Address at Cincinnati.

An Argument Which Admirably Suits Pennsylvania.

Some Important Facts for Laboring Men.

Inevitable Consequences of the Inflationists' Wild Schemes.

The Country Needs Confidence, Stability of Values and a Safe and Honest Currency.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Hon. Carl Schurz addressed a large audience here to-night on the financial question involved in the present campaign. The following is an abstract of his speech:

Prefacing his remarks with the statement that he did not commit himself in advance to the support of either party in the Presidential campaign of 1876, Mr. Schurz said an attempt was being made to secure the intelligence and patriotism of the greatest State of the West, and one of the greatest in the Union, of a financial policy which, if followed by the National Government, would disorganize the republican institutions the world over, expose the American people to the ridicule and contempt of civilized mankind, make our political as well as business morality forever the hot-bed of gambling and corruption and plunge the country into all those depths of moral and material bankruptcy and ruin which, as history conclusively demonstrates, never, NEVER fail to follow a course so utterly demented in its wickedness. The advocates of inflation in Ohio expect, if successful in this campaign, that the inflation fever will sweep like wildfire over the Western and Southern States, dictate the policy and candidates of the next Democratic National Convention, and in 1876 put an inflation party into the field strong enough to defy opposition. Pennsylvania has followed Ohio, and the inflation question will be used as a new agency to revive the curse of sectional warfare in the politics. This is no matter of local concern; it is a national danger which all good citizens should unite to avert—an incalculable mischief threatened which should be prevented.

The Democrats profess to be, above all, in favor of two things: First, the strictest maintenance of the limitations of Governmental power and the most accurate safeguard of free institutions; and second, an honest and economical conduct of our public affairs. Its fidelity to these two things is the particular boast of the Democratic party, and upon this fidelity it bases its claims on popular confidence and support. Examine the present attitude of Ohio Democrats. They have adopted a platform insisting upon an augmentation by the General Government of its irredeemable currency. Those who advocate such a solution are advocating an assumption and exercise of power by the Government far more overreaching and dangerous, and a corruption and profligacy far more demoralizing and oppressive than any we have so far experienced. If this be so, the Ohio platform is a reckless and barefaced abandonment of the very principles the Democratic party pretends to be proudest of.

Here and there the pretense is put forth that the Ohio platform does not mean an inflation of our currency to any dangerous extent, but merely an adaptation of it to the wants of trade. This argument is used to calm the apprehensions of those who recoil from the inflation and the ruin prospect of ruin it opens. Never was a deception more insidious. What does the Democratic platform say? It states that the contraction of currency now brought by the Republican party—which contraction, by the way, is only imaginary, as every well informed man in the country knows—has brought about the present depression of business; and having made this statement, the platform proceeds to propose a remedy to keep the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade." What does this mean? If anything, it means that the volume of the currency has been contracted so much as to fall short of the wants of trade; that it must be "made" equal to those wants, and that can be done by issuing more of it; and that it must be "kept" equal to those wants, and that can be done only by issuing still more of it from time to time, as the volume put out may not have effected the purpose. Every child in the country can understand the meaning of such language, and I wonder with what faces "honorable gentlemen" can stand up before the intelligent people feebly quibbling about a turn of phrase which has no meaning at all if it does not mean inflation. But it means not only inflation to the amount of a certain amount—it means inflation continuous and indefinite.

The volume of the currency is to be "made and *kept* equal to the wants of trade." Is not the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade now? It is a fact as notorious as daylight that the banks of the country, especially in the centers of trade, are full of money that lies idle for want of employment. No intelligent man questions this fact. To any candid mind this would conclusively prove, not that the volume of currency is unequal to the wants of business, but that the business of the country is unequal to the volume of the currency. But what the platform says it does not prove that the volume of currency is equal to the wants of trade; for, although there may be a superabundance of money in the banks, there are a great many people who want money and cannot get it. To candid common sense, this again would prove, not that there is a lack of currency, but that there is a want of confidence which deters those who have money from embarking in business, and from lending to those who do need it. This want of confidence is to be overcome. How do the inflationists propose to accomplish this?

On this point we obtain some information from their chief. Governor Allen, who is by the Democratic party of Ohio charged with the great office of leading the country out of the slough of despond, says: I have studied some of the speeches of that venerable gentleman, which, I must confess, filled me with wonder and amazement. No words can do him justice but his own. In a *verbatim* report of his speech delivered sometime ago, at Marietta, I find the following language:

"These men [meaning his opponents] go about and cry there is too much money in this country. I wish to God we could find some of it. (Laughter.) They say it is in the banks. Well, it might just as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific ocean, for it is out in circulation, it is no more money than so many corn-stalks would be. To be money it must circulate as a medium for carrying on the exchange of the country."

This, then, is Governor Allen's doctrine: I do not wish to speak harshly of the venerable gentleman who, no doubt, possesses many estimable qualities, but he is far from me to cast any slur upon his character as a man. But standing there as one of the great leaders whose wisdom the people are called upon to trust and honor in the management of their most important interests, his expressed opinions challenge scrutiny. Now, I must confess, among all the glaring absurdities with which the inflation craze of financiers has been flooding the land, I find none equal to this theory of Governor Allen's in brilliancy of nonsense. It deserves to be recorded and transmitted to posterity as one of the immortal utterances of the financial statemanship of this period.

No say that although the banks in the business centers are full of money, lying idle for want of employment, we want more currency. But business can have more currency in exactly as much as it wants without any further act of the Government. Every one of you, or any association you may form, having the necessary capital, can start a bank of issue; all legal impediments are removed. But behold! the currency will not inflate one cent's worth. And why? Why patriots, who clamor for more currency, do not lift a finger to create more. It is said that there is not enough currency to buy the bonds as they are offered, and therefore bank issues; yet everybody knows that there is scarcely a town of respectable size without men of means fully able to form a combination for that purpose.

There is contraction; not by the Government, not by the Republican party, not contraction forced upon the business of the country, but a contraction voluntarily set on foot by the business of the country when that business was at perfect liberty to choose expansion as well. Such a conflation doctors insist on treating the case as one of starvation rather than an overcharged stomach, and propose, if the patient refuses to take it willingly, to cram down by force still more of the indigestible stuff.

And what good will inflation do? Profess to revive at once every man, woman and child is to have plenty of money; all debts are to be paid by a sort of self-acting process; every mine, every factory, every mill in the land is to start at once in full blast, and thousands of new establishments will spring up on all sides; they will produce an indefinite quantity of goods, and for all these goods there will be a ready market; everybody will want to buy everything, and have plenty of money to do it; the laboring man will command the situation; he will have to work less and get higher wages for it than ever; and in an incredibly short time we shall all be rich; or rather, while now the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, the rich will get poor and the poor will get rich; the "money power" will be broken for money will be cheap money, it will be "the people's money" and the more of it the better.

An irredeemable paper money, cheap money, the people's money! Inflation the relief of the poor! I entreat you, laboring men, poor men, give me your candid attention one moment. Suppose we issue more currency; how will it operate? Here is a laboring man who works for his wages. He is honestly toiling to support himself and family, and may be has saved a few hundred dollars and deposited them in a savings bank. Congress resolves to issue more currency and inflation begins. The millennium is now coming; the "people's money" will be plenty. The gold premium rises and the prices of commodities also. The laborer goes to the store to buy things for his family and finds that prices have become higher. He asks how this is, and is told that gold has advanced and the dealer has to raise his prices. After a while he discovers that his wages are insufficient to support him and his employer makes no advance in wages, or, if gold has risen thirty or forty per cent., he grudgingly increases wages fifteen or twenty per cent., as "things are so uncertain." The landlord asks for higher rent, and the laborer begins to submit. So he concludes to build for himself, and applies to a money-lender for a loan at low interest for two or three years, but the money-lender replies that since more and more greenbacks are issued the value of the dollar decreases rapidly and he does not know what that money may be worth at the end of three years; perhaps ten cents in gold or nothing; and he proposes to lend the money secured by a mortgage for what it would be worth in gold at the end of the term. And the worthy laborer begins to suspect that there must be something wrong about "the people's money" which was to be so cheap for the poor man.

But the policy of "making and keeping the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade" requires the issue of larger and larger quantities of the "people's money," for the wants of trade demand more with every new issue. Prosperity develops to such a point that a bushel of coal costs twenty billions, and a jack-knife its weight in gold. Finally, the inevitable crash approaches. The prudent rich man has anticipated the coming and taken his precautions; he can do so, for he had the knowledge and the means. But the poor man is the victim of his necessities. He is swept along by the tide, is finally left stranded over the whole business community. One day our worthy laborer goes to his place of work as usual. The employer is sorry, but there is an overstocked market and a downward tendency and he is obliged to take in sail; he has but little work at low wages, or no work at all. At last the shipwreck is complete. The rich man is in the life boat, and the poor man in the breakers with nothing to save him.

The greater the inflation, the greater the distance between prices and wages. Who does not know that when the crisis of 1873 came work stopped and wages went down a good while before the cost of living did? And who had to lose the difference? The laboring man. What follows? Of all agencies which human ingenuity can invent, there is none half so insidious, rob human labor of its earnings and makes the fortunes of the poor man the football of the rich, as a currency of fluctuating value. To the laborer such money is as cruel a mockery as to call loaded dice the honest man's chance against a sharper. It is the most insidious agency to make the harlot rich and the laborer poor.

The greenback appeared, not as a trick of scheming financiers, but as the creature of public necessity, and it won from the confidence in the integrity of the Government as to the fulfillment of its promises. When the events of the war were disappointed in the ability of the Government to redeem its pledges, but not as to the honesty of its intentions. Those doubts affected the value of the paper money. The war was commanded by our bonds abroad. But if you inflate the currency under present circumstances, what will be the condition of things then? The additional issue brought by inflation will not appear as the creature of imperative public necessity, to save the life of the Republic in the extremity of peril. It will appear as the product of party schemes, the purposes of which are dark. The world will begin to suspect that when a Government, in the face of the disastrous experiences of unlimited issues of irredeemable currency, dangerous a measure without necessity, its integrity cannot longer be depended upon. The last prop remaining to credit will be paralyzed. The world will see the specter of repudiation looming up behind so reckless a financial policy. The faith of mankind in the integrity of our promises, after giving way, our credit will be shaken to its very foundations, and you must not be surprised if, in the general alarm about threatened dishonesty, you see the securities not only of the Government, but of our private corporations, flung by the hundreds of millions into the market, producing a crash more fearful to all our economic interests than any people on earth can remember for generations past. Is it not time to stop such wanton schemes of inflation? I know as well as anybody that business is depressed and that many are grievously suffering. But does not the common sense of mankind, does not our own recollection of past events clearly point out the road of improvement and relief?

It is evidently not more money that we need. What do we need, then? Confidence, confidence will induce timid capital to ventufe into enterprise. And what is the first requisite to restore confidence? It is stability, above all things the stability of current values, which renders possible business calculations, reasonable certainty. But confidence will not grow as long as the prospect that the wild schemes of demagogues or visionaries may obtain control of our national finances hangs over the business world like a threatening storm-cloud. Confidence will not grow as long as every business man in the country knows that these very inflation proposals are the chief topic for discussion for the meeting of the National Congress, and does not cease to tremble till the welcome day of its adjournment, for fear less dishonest counsels may still prevail and cross even the most sensible calculation and baffle the acutest foresight. Confidence will not return until a financial policy is inaugurated by the Government which will give us, not more money, but HONEST, SAFE money. For honest, safe money is, of all foundations of sound business, the most indispensable.

WHEELING INTO LINE.

Letter from Hon. E. Joy Morris—He Will Support the Republican Ticket.

In 1872, Hon E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, returned from Constantinople, and took the field for Greeley. He was also, if we mistake not, a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in one of the Philadelphia districts. The following letter shows that he has renewed his allegiance to the Republican party, and will take part in the campaign in favor of the election of Hartranft and Hawley:

52 NORTH THIRTEENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 22, 1875.

Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman Republican State Committee.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your kind note of to-day, I beg to say that it will give me great pleasure to give my services to the Republican cause when and wherever you think they can be useful. The platform of the Democratic party, as adopted at Erie, leads to repudiation, national dishonor and universal bankruptcy. A ratification of it by the people of the State would be an indelible stigma on their intelligence and patriotism. It is the duty of every honest man to resist it to the uttermost of his ability.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of calling on you personally, I am

Very respectfully yours,
E. JOY MORRIS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Organization of the Syndicate of the Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—The Syndicate of the Bank of California met to-day at 11 A. M., and organized by the election of William Sharon, President of the Bank of California, Treasurer; R. H. Lloyd, Secretary; Executive Committee, James R. Keene, Charles Mayner, F. Morrow, D. O. Mills and R. H. Lloyd. An assessment of twenty per cent. was levied on subscriptions to the guarantee fund, amounting in round numbers, to one and a half million. This, with the coin now on hand, will give between two and three millions to open with. The bank will reopen either Saturday, October 2, or early in the following week. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held next Monday or Tuesday, when the day of resumption will probably be fixed. Entire harmony prevailed at the meeting, and a determination was evinced to push matters to a successful termination.

The object of the bank Syndicate has caused the utmost good feeling in the city, and this afternoon, among brokers, was the prevailing topic of conversation. It is probable that a meeting of the San Francisco Stock Exchange will be called early next week and a resolution adopted to resume sessions on the first Monday following the opening of the bank.

Arkansas Right Financially.

LITTLE ROCK, September 24.—The State Board of Finance has effected a draw of money sufficient to pay the expenses of the State government from the first of July of the present year to the first of July, 1876. This loan is subject to ratification by the General Assembly, which meets on the 1st of November.

PERSHING ACCEPTS.

Says He Is Opposed to Inflation,

Adheres to the Democratic Doctrine of Gold and Silver,

And Will not Resign His Judgeship for the Certainty of Defeat.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 25.—Following is Judge Pershing's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania:

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 23, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of the 15th inst. informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Erie on the 8th inst. I avail myself of the earliest time of relief from judicial duties to reply.

The issues which so long divided the people of the State and nation have lost much of their former importance; many of them have been permanently settled by constitutional amendment. Of those who were politically opposed to each other during the war, thousands have formed new political relations. In the South the Republican party is a powerful organization, and constitutes the majority in some of the States. Among its membership are found those who were conspicuous leaders in the Confederate Army, and who are now in possession of lucrative offices conferred upon them by the National Executive. New issues are now presented for the consideration of the people. The question of the currency is attracting the attention of the thoughtful men of all parties. Its final settlement rests with Congress and the President. The legal tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am opposed to inflation in its true sense, and inflation is not demanded by the Erie platform. It opposes any further contraction of the currency at this time of financial distress, when our workshops, business community. One day our worthy laborer goes to his place of work as usual. The employer is sorry, but there is an overstocked market and a downward tendency and he is obliged to take in sail; he has but little work at low wages, or no work at all. At last the shipwreck is complete. The rich man is in the life boat, and the poor man in the breakers with nothing to save him.

The greater the inflation, the greater the distance between prices and wages. Who does not know that when the crisis of 1873 came work stopped and wages went down a good while before the cost of living did? And who had to lose the difference? The laboring man. What follows? Of all agencies which human ingenuity can invent, there is none half so insidious, rob human labor of its earnings and makes the fortunes of the poor man the football of the rich, as a currency of fluctuating value. To the laborer such money is as cruel a mockery as to call loaded dice the honest man's chance against a sharper. It is the most insidious agency to make the harlot rich and the laborer poor.

The greenback appeared, not as a trick of scheming financiers, but as the creature of public necessity, and it won from the confidence in the integrity of the Government as to the fulfillment of its promises. When the events of the war were disappointed in the ability of the Government to redeem its pledges, but not as to the honesty of its intentions. Those doubts affected the value of the paper money. The war was commanded by our bonds abroad. But if you inflate the currency under present circumstances, what will be the condition of things then? The additional issue brought by inflation will not appear as the creature of imperative public necessity, to save the life of the Republic in the extremity of peril. It will appear as the product of party schemes, the purposes of which are dark. The world will begin to suspect that when a Government, in the face of the disastrous experiences of unlimited issues of irredeemable currency, dangerous a measure without necessity, its integrity cannot longer be depended upon. The last prop remaining to credit will be paralyzed. The world will see the specter of repudiation looming up behind so reckless a financial policy. The faith of mankind in the integrity of our promises, after giving way, our credit will be shaken to its very foundations, and you must not be surprised if, in the general alarm about threatened dishonesty, you see the securities not only of the Government, but of our private corporations, flung by the hundreds of millions into the market, producing a crash more fearful to all our economic interests than any people on earth can remember for generations past. Is it not time to stop such wanton schemes of inflation? I know as well as anybody that business is depressed and that many are grievously suffering. But does not the common sense of mankind, does not our own recollection of past events clearly point out the road of improvement and relief?

It is evidently not more money that we need. What do we need, then? Confidence, confidence will induce timid capital to ventufe into enterprise. And what is the first requisite to restore confidence? It is stability, above all things the stability of current values, which renders possible business calculations, reasonable certainty. But confidence will not grow as long as the prospect that the wild schemes of demagogues or visionaries may obtain control of our national finances hangs over the business world like a threatening storm-cloud. Confidence will not grow as long as every business man in the country knows that these very inflation proposals are the chief topic for discussion for the meeting of the National Congress, and does not cease to tremble till the welcome day of its adjournment, for fear less dishonest counsels may still prevail and cross even the most sensible calculation and baffle the acutest foresight. Confidence will not return until a financial policy is inaugurated by the Government which will give us, not more money, but HONEST, SAFE money. For honest, safe money is, of all foundations of sound business, the most indispensable.

FALL RIVER.

Manufacturers Open Their Mills, but Few Operatives Accept the Opportunity to Work.

Riotous Demonstrations Against Those Who Sign the Agreement.

And Will not Resign His Judgeship for the Certainty of Defeat.

Military Called Out---No Serious Collision Occurs.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 27.—At six o'clock this morning the familiar sounds of gongs, whistles and bells sounded from the different mills, the manufacturers throwing open their doors to the operatives. As they presented themselves at their respective mills they were asked if they would or would not sign the agreement. Those who would not were requested to disperse, and those signing passed into the mills. Several of the mills did not have enough help to make it an object to start up. They are ready, however, when there is a sufficient number to make it advisable.

The two Durfee mills are running ten or twelve pairs of mules and about two hundred and fifty looms, about one-eighth of the full force being at work. The Richard Borden mill started up with seven hundred looms, with a full complement of spinners and spoolers and the carding room nearly full. About half-past eight some thousand operatives marched down to this mill, making an attempt to enter the yard, but were met by the superintendent and overseer of the weaving department, whom they stoned; but they were kept at bay and the gates closed against them. This intimidated large numbers of weavers, who then left the mill, and it is now running about three hundred and fifty looms.

The Fall River Manufacturing Company's mill started with two hundred looms and six pairs of mules. The spooling department is full and there are fair representatives in other departments. The Slade, Necatmoc, Mechanics, Barnard and Granite mills had small representatives in each department, and all continue to run except the Slade; the help there having been threatened by the taking of their lives, many withdrew and the mill will shut down. A woman having several children in this mill was visited by a mob of six or seven hundred, who told her that if her children were not taken from the mill they would be killed when they came out. The mob made similar threats to the operatives in the Slade and other mills. As they passed the Montauk mill stones were thrown at it, smashing some thirty or forty squares of glass. A number were also broken at the Osborn mill.

A committee appointed by the operatives visited Mayor Davenport this morning, soliciting aid. They were informed that as they had declined to sign the agreement, he had no authority to assist them from the City Treasury. They propose to make a big demonstration and the diligent-care and labor required of me in discharging his duties you also understand, and of these I trust the public has some correct appreciation. Since I left the United States Interior Department in November, 1870, and have discharged from the best men for a period of four years and eight months. They have been laborious, difficult and delicate. They have embraced the supervision of the General Land Office, the Indian Bureau, Pension Agent Offices, the Bureau of Education and a mass of miscellaneous business unknown to any, except those connected with the public service. The business of this office is very extensive and involves the adjudication and settlement of legal questions growing out of railroad grants, liberally and profusely made a few years since, and Mexican and Spanish grants made before we acquired California and New Mexico, and also those growing out of our mineral laws, and the various interests, to say nothing of those that arise under our homestead and preemption systems. Besides this, the Land Department a vast amount of judicial labor and responsibility which is not generally understood. The Indian Bureau, as you know, is full of complications and vexatious questions growing out of the numerous Indian treaties, and the imperfectly defined relations existing between the government and the Indian races. The execution of this service is also greatly embarrassed by the remoteness of the localities where much of it must be performed, and preventing a personal supervision over the persons employed, as well as by the want of a force large enough to command talent, character and capacity equal to the duties and responsibility of the position. Many of the important duties of the head of that Department are necessarily of a judicial character, affecting the material and pecuniary interests of individuals. These interests are often large in amount. The Secretary presiding must necessarily decide questions between the parties, and thereby not unfrequently finds himself assailed by the misrepresentation and falsehood of the defeated claimants. Impressed with the delicate and impartial examination into the present condition of the public service connected with each and all the bureaus attached to the Interior Department, I am clear in the candid and fair-minded men that it has never been in a more prosperous or better condition than it now is; and I feel sure that this result, organizing an efficient force will sustain the opinion here expressed, and that it will also lead to the conviction that great improvements have been made under the head of the service connected with the Indian Bureau.

I allude to these matters briefly, to remind you of my long and laborious labor which I have performed in the past four years and four months has demanded of me, and to show you in part that one of my age requires rest and recuperation. During all these years of toil I have had your support, your sympathy and, as I believe, your entire confidence. Had it been otherwise, I should have long since retired. As I have said, your generous favors have come unsolicited, and therefore have been highly appreciated. You have also generously assumed burdens by cheerful, prompt and cordial co-operation. When our official relations are severed, I shall always continue to cherish for you the kindest feelings, as I trust you will in my unqualified confidence in your unselfish patriotism, in the accuracy and solidity of your judgment and the high sense of justice which has always characterized you, and from which, in my opinion, nothing can tempt you intentionally to deviate. I have the honor to be, with great sincerity, your friend and obedient servant,

[Signed] C. DELANO,
Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE RAILWAY JUBILEE—CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, September 27.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of railways began to-day at Darlington England, with many thousands of people participating, among them the Lord Mayor of London, and the Provosts of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The railroad companies have subscribed £20,000 toward the entertainment of the occasion. The programme was as follows: At noon there was a grand procession, winding up with the inauguration of a bronze statue to Joseph Pease, by the Duke of Cleveland, costing £3,000. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by the Duke of Cleveland. In the afternoon there was a grand banquet, to which seven hundred persons sat down. At the banquet a fine portrait of Joseph Pease, by the artist Macbeth, was unveiled. Congratulatory telegrams were sent during the progress of the banquet to all the railroad kings on the European continent, in America, Egypt and India.

THE EQUINOCTIAL—MORE DISASTERS REPORTED.

LONDON, September 27.—The American ship Ellen Southard, Captain Woodsworth, last from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was lost to-day on the Lancashire coast, between Formeby and Crosby, not more than twenty miles from Liverpool. The cargo is a total loss. One of the life boats which went to the assistance of the ship, afterward capsized and it is reported several persons were drowned. Later advices announce that nine of the crew of the Ellen Southard were drowned. The gale last night was very damaging, both at sea and on land. The weather continues boisterous, and telegraphic communication northward is still interrupted.

LONDON, September 27.—Further accounts from the North show that great damage has been done by the storm. At Manchester a large mill was prostrated by the gale and the walls crushed into adjacent buildings, causing great destruction of property, but no loss of life. Many vessels broke adrift in the Frith of Forth, on the Tyne. At Shields and in Mersey the casualties are numerous. Eight of the crew of the Southard were drowned, by the capsizing of a life boat, which went to their assistance, the pilot and four of the boat's crew were saved. The damage by the storm in Liverpool is immense. Nearly every building in the city suffered some injury. Several fatal casualties are reported.

CONDITION OF EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Mark Lane Express*, of this evening, has the following review of the corn market for the week: "With abundant importations, prompted by the favorable aspect in July and the generally successful gatherings, the course of prices has been further, downward, say from one to two shillings, and though we see no cause for an immediate reaction, we think the reluctance of farmers to sell, with the pressing wants of foreign holders, may check a further downward movement, so that as winter approaches prices may mend. France is following our decline. Paris has declined 50 centimes per sack on flour, with a slight decline in wheat, but the provinces show little change, notwithstanding liberal arrivals at Marseilles. The wheat decline is more to be attributed to immense foreign arrivals than anything else, but we may expect a speedy falling off in these supplies and some reaction in prices, because none of the export markets have been reduced in like proportion to England. In Belgium the decline has stopped. It is much the same in Holland, while some German markets show rather higher rates, though St. Petersburg has shown some reduction, and as every quarter which has recently been placed in granary will be needed, it is but reasonable to expect that better prices will be paid as the season advances. The general averages which represent the business of a fortnight back, are higher than last year by one shilling eleven pence, but transactions at the present time will about bring rates to a level."

Germany.

DEAN SUSCZINSKY AND HIS TEMPORALITIES.

LONDON, September 27.—A special from Berlin says Dean Susczinsky has joined the Old Catholics and married. The Old Catholics were thus obliged to decide the question in regard to priests marrying, and decide it affirmatively. The Government has resolved to protect Dean Susczinsky in the enjoyment of his temporalities.

European Turkey.

ADVICE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 27.—The Great Powers have most earnestly exhorted the Porte and the Servian Government to avoid any precipitate act.

Italy.

PROMISES OF SPAIN TO THE VATICAN.

ROME, September 22.—Yesterday a copy of a note received from Canovas de Castillo, during his Premiership, was dispatched to Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, from the Vatican. This note promises the re-establishment of the Concordat. Cardinal McCloskey had a long conference with Cardinal Antonelli yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1875.

SECRETARY DELANO'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Following is the letter of Hon. C. Delano, resigning the office of Secretary of the Interior, with the President's letter of acceptance.

It may be stated that on the 22d inst., the date of the President's letter, Mr. Delano, in company with a friend, called on President Grant, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, to urge the President's acceptance of his resignation. It is probable, from present indications, that the appointment of a successor will be made from Pennsylvania, and that his name will be announced to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1875.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to transmit with this note my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior. You have been aware for some time of my earnest desire to retire from public life, and you have understood the reasons connected with my private business and domestic affliction which have produced and intensified this desire. As far back in November I requested you to accept my resignation. You asked me not to insist upon it, and expressed a desire that I remain in your Cabinet until the end of your administration, or as long as I found it agreeable to do so. At your request and solicitation I declined then to insist upon your acceptance of my resignation, assuring you, however, that I must resign during the early part of the ensuing spring. When that period arrived, and during the months of April and May, you advised me again not to resign, which I declined to do, in accordance with your judgment. The reasons for this conclusion need not be stated here.

Since you were called by your fellow-citizens to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate, you have invited me, without the solicitation of myself or friends, so far as I know and believe, to take charge of two important and responsible public trusts—the National Pensions Bureau and the Interior Department. I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from March, 1869, to November, 1870, a period of one year and eight months. The duties of my administration you know, and they are not, I trust, entirely unknown to my fellow-citizens. The difficulties of this office and the diligence and labor required of me in discharging its duties you also understand, and of these I trust the public has some correct appreciation. I was called to the Interior Department in November, 1870, and have discharged from the best men for a period of four years and eight months. They have been laborious, difficult and delicate. They have embraced the supervision of the General Land Office, the Indian Bureau, Pension Agent Offices, the Bureau of Education and a mass of miscellaneous business unknown to any, except those connected with the public service. The business of this office is very extensive and involves the adjudication and settlement of legal questions growing out of railroad grants, liberally and profusely made a few years since, and Mexican and Spanish grants made before we acquired California and New Mexico, and also those growing out of our mineral laws, and the various interests, to say nothing of those that arise under our homestead and preemption systems. Besides this, the Land Department a vast amount of judicial labor and responsibility which is not generally understood. The Indian Bureau, as you know, is full of complications and vexatious questions growing out of the numerous Indian treaties, and the imperfectly defined relations existing between the government and the Indian races. The execution of this service is also greatly embarrassed by the remoteness of the localities where much of it must be performed, and preventing a personal supervision over the persons employed, as well as by the want of a force large enough to command talent, character and capacity equal to the duties and responsibility of the position. Many of the important duties of the head of that Department are necessarily of a judicial character, affecting the material and pecuniary interests of individuals. These interests are often large in amount. The Secretary presiding must necessarily decide questions between the parties, and thereby not unfrequently finds himself assailed by the misrepresentation and falsehood of the defeated claimants. Impressed with the delicate and impartial examination into the present condition of the public service connected with each and all the bureaus attached to the Interior Department, I am clear in the candid and fair-minded men that it has never been in a more prosperous or better condition than it now is; and I feel sure that this result, organizing an efficient force will sustain the opinion here expressed, and that it will also lead to the conviction that great improvements have been made under the head of the service connected with the Indian Bureau.

I allude to these matters briefly, to remind you of my long and laborious labor which I have performed in the past four years and four months has demanded of me, and to show you in part that one of my age requires rest and recuperation. During all these years of toil I have had your support, your sympathy and, as I believe, your entire confidence. Had it been otherwise, I should have long since retired. As I have said, your generous favors have come unsolicited, and therefore have been highly appreciated. You have also generously assumed burdens by cheerful, prompt and cordial co-operation. When our official relations are severed, I shall always continue to cherish for you the kindest feelings, as I trust you will in my unqualified confidence in your unselfish patriotism, in the accuracy and solidity of your judgment and the high sense of justice which has always characterized you, and from which, in my opinion, nothing can tempt you intentionally to deviate. I have the honor to be, with great sincerity, your friend and obedient servant,

[Signed] C. DELANO,
Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

CASUALTIES.

A Lamp Upset and a Young Lady Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

INDIANA, PA., September 23, 1875.

Carrie Carrol, a student of the normal school, while sitting at the table at her father's, last night, accidentally upset a lamp. The oil caught fire, the flames communicated to her clothes, and she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterward. She lived in West Indiana.

Collision on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, MICH., September 23.—The schooner E. R. Williams collided with and sunk the schooner Egan last night, at midnight, near Thunder bay light, Lake Huron. The Egan was loaded with coal and the Williams with wheat. The Williams was damaged forward, and two men were lost on the Egan, the captain's son and a sailor.

Suicide on Account of Poverty.

RUTLAND, VT., September 23.—Jacob Louden stepped in front of a train at Bermington yesterday, and was instantly killed. Poverty and poor health are supposed to be the cause of the act. He leaves a wife and four children. A daughter lay dead in the house when he committed the act.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Opening of the Campaign in Western Pennsylvania.

Substantial Men of Pittsburgh in Council.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

FINANCIAL ISSUES DISCUSSED.

What the Democratic Party Will Do if They Can.

A Grand Torchlight Procession, etc., etc.

The first meeting of the campaign was held in this city Thursday night, and a grand and auspicious opening it was. Lafayette Hall, with a capacity of fifteen hundred, was literally filled to overflowing, and hundreds remained on the streets, unable to find seats within. Fully half an hour before the time for opening, the seats in the body of the hall were mainly filled with a class of Republicans who do not always attend party meetings. Among these we noticed a goodly number who had grown gray in the service—men of wealth, stability and intelligence—men who had given liberally of their time and means to support the party and advance its interests, and who, by their presence last night, showed that they are still steadfast in the faith, and are determined to stand by the party which defended and preserved the life of the nation. Indeed, we do not remember to have ever seen an audience so largely composed of the earnest, active, thinking men of the Republican party. The speech occupied two hours in its delivery, and was listened to with the closest attention throughout.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The torchlight procession of the Hartranft marching clubs was one of the finest demonstrations of the kind we have ever had in Pittsburgh, and we have had a good many similar turnouts. Numerically, the procession was by no means as large as many we have had here, but in point of men and equipment, it surpassed all previous efforts. Considering the short time for preparation the marshals and officers of the clubs deserve great credit for the very successful display. All the uniforms that could be got ready for the occasion were in use, and had the manufacturers been able to furnish double the number they would have had demand for them.

It had been arranged that the Pittsburgh Hartranft Club, 1,000 strong, headed by the Greys band, and commanded by Marshal Phelps, should proceed to Allegheny and escort the clubs of the North Side, and then proceed to the Monongahela House, and together escort Senator Morton to Lafayette Hall. Being the first turn out, much time was occupied in distributing the uniforms just before the marching order was given, and the procession was too late for the last named object. This was no hindrance, however, to a good display, although it was at a later hour than would, and so far as the meeting was concerned, was a benefit. At the hour of opening the hall was completely filled and there was no room for the immense crowd in session. The Pittsburgh Hartranft club turned out a voter for every one of the two hundred uniforms that were ready, while nearly one hundred followed the ranks with uniforms of the last campaign and some unfinished ones. The officers were:

Chief Marshal—Thomas E. Phelps.

First Assistant—Gus. La Braun; Second Assistant—Wm. F. Spealman; Third Assistant—J. B. Steen; Fourth Assistant—Harry Lee; Fifth Assistant—Captain Dal. Wilkins; Sixth Assistant—W. C. Wall, Jr.

The club, headed by the Duquesne brass band, marched from Fifth avenue down Sixth street to Allegheny, meeting the clubs of the north side at the other end of the suspension bridge.

The Allegheny clubs consisted of the Young Men's Republican Club one hundred strong, headed by a martial band, and with James H. Walker as captain, and Hamm, Archibald and W. C. Anderson as lieutenants. The old Third Ward Club turned out nearly one hundred men with red fire and cape made famous in 1872 by the fight under Calkow with the Democratic roughs of the Fifth ward, this city. The officers of the club were Captain John Epstein and Lieutenants Boland and Murphy.

The uniform of the Pittsburgh and the Young Men's Allegheny club was the neatest ever used here, consisting of a large cape, trimmed with the name, Hartranft, in large-gilt letters on the back, and upon the collar the date 1872. They wore, also, navy caps of black, with the name of Hartranft in gilt letters, and the light of the torches used were of the latest pattern.

The procession proceeded to Pittsburgh, and being too late to escort the Senator, they were joined by the principal men of the two cities, and everywhere attracted very great attention. Crowds of people assembled along the line of march and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR MORTON AT THE HALL.

At a few minutes after eight o'clock Senator Morton, accompanied by Col. Thomas M. Bayne, Chairman, and C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Secretary of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, arrived at the hall, and on approaching the platform was hailed with a hearty round of applause.

THE ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Col. Bayne, Geo. R. White, Esq., one of our oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, was unanimously called to preside. On taking the chair Mr. White spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am very much gratified on this occasion to have the opportunity of reiterating what I said at a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, held three years ago, previous to the Gubernatorial election:

That from reliable information satisfactory to myself, General Hartranft was not only honest, but of unquestionable integrity, and when in the service of his country, not a suspicion was ever breathed against him during his whole military career. That as Governor of this Commonwealth, he has shown that he has great executive ability; and verified every pledge I there made as to his honesty and fidelity to discharge the duty of Chief Magistrate of this State. He is no friend to special legislation or to combinations of any kind, or any party to plunder the Treasury.

With these brief remarks I take pleasure in introducing Senator Morton of Indiana, to address you—a man whose record during the late war was his brilli

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

"Few die and none resign." JEFFERSON had his prophetic eye on PERSHING when he uttered that apothegm.

PERSHING has not the virtue of resignation. How, then, will he be able to bear the adverse results of the election? He thinks, probably, it would be better to be resigned, *after* the election than before it.

THE *Post* deprecates the employment of strong terms by Republican papers in their references to the Democratic candidates; probably for the reason that the latter are too politically sick and infirm to bear up under them.

PIOLLET said in 1872 that he *knew* BUCKALEW was honest because he once tried, with $50,000 in his hands, to bribe him, and failed. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer thus knows what it is to bribe as well as to be bribed.

IT HAS been definitely ascertained that the British wheat crop this year will provide for only 18,000,000 of the population, leaving 14,000,000 that must necessarily be supplied from other markets. If our farmers do not have their share in furnishing this supply it will be their own fault.

AND now the Catholic priest of Chillicothe, Ohio, the home of Governor ALLEN, has issued an edict ordering Catholic parents to take their children out of the public schools and send them to parochial schools. The Papacy is riding the Democratic party of that State with whip and spur.

PERSHING is advocated, wherever that policy is thought good, as an inflationist; yet he has taken extra pains to dispel that illusion. In his letter of acceptance he says he is "opposed to inflation," and that he "adheres to the doctrine always held by the Democratic party that gold and silver constitute the true basis for a bank note circulation."

THE next election will take place in Connecticut on Monday, when the people will vote on two constitutional amendments, one to change the time of holding State elections to November, and only hold such elections once in two years; and the other to give the Legislature power to restore the franchise to persons who have forfeited it by conviction for crime.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, just submitted, there has been an increase of $1,275,369 in gross receipts and $1,576,424 in net earnings over 1874. The statement is also made that the road could double its present business without increasing its bonded debt, and yet pay its obligations to the Government.

THE refusal of PERSHING to resign has angered the Philadelphia Democrats terribly, and they threaten to drive him off the ticket if he persists in holding on to his judicial office. We hope they will not succeed. We have got the range on the little duffer, now, and if they will only leave him alone we can pepper him with hot shot so fast that he will wish he was dead. It will be a shame to rob us of the ammunition his record furnishes.

MINERS have dug down deep into the earth in Southwest and South Missouri, and raised vast quantities of ores of lead, zinc, iron and copper, but the Northern section of the State has been esteemed valuable only because of the fertility of the soil. Within a few days, however, rich discoveries of gold have been made in Macon county, and many men of means are getting prepared to prospect and work the mines, and the lullaby sound of the gold rocker will soon be heard in that land.

SOME conception of the current of feeling now running in political circles in Philadelphia, may be formed from the fact that a few clubs, just formed, turned out surprisingly strong at the meeting held on Broad street, in that city, on Saturday night last. The Fifth ward club mustered 500 men; West End club (colored), 500; Cameron club, 300; Veteran club, 700; Seventh ward club, 1,600; Lane club, 1,200; Hartranft club 1,500. This, for the first meeting of the campaign, was extraordinary.

THE total imports of New York last month, according to the returns just published, amounted to $31,534,492, against $33,043,056 for August, 1874. The total imports since the beginning of the year to the close of this month aggregated $220,936,029, being nearly $100,000,000 below the corresponding period of either of the last two years. The exports during the month, exclusive of specie, were $20,254,349. During the year they amounted to $166,218,386. New York receives about two-thirds of the foreign imports of the country, and ships about forty-five per cent. of the exports to foreign ports.

THE Bradford county record of VICTOR E. PIOLLET, which we publish to-day, reveals the man in his true colors. Read it carefully, and then say whether a man who tries to defraud his mother-in-law and sister-in-law is fit to be trusted with the custody of the State Treasury. The widow and the orphan have always been the objects of special care and protection; and the test of pure religion and undefiled is to be found in the spirit shown toward this deserving portion of the community. If the sworn statements of Mrs. MILLER are true, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer cannot claim that spirit as one of his virtues. "He that is unjust in little will be unjust also in much."

THE CHARLIE Ross case affords another instance of the folly of offering large rewards for any purpose. The offer of $20,000 reward for the recovery of the stolen boy, it was thought, would prompt active effort in all directions, to that end, and so it did; but the hugeness of the reward so excited the cupidity of every one engaged in the search that each party of searchers became determined that the other party should not succeed. If either one struck the true trail, the others did their best to throw them off the scent, and it finally became a game of skill on the part of each as to how best to keep the others from getting any knowledge that would be beneficial to them. The fate of the boy was nothing, as compared with the necessity of keeping others from getting the reward.

THE claim has been set up that PERSHING will get the votes of the labor men, simply, we suppose, because the Labor Reformers of Schuylkill county voted for him as candidate for Judge. When they come to understand him better they will think less of him, and as he never did or said anything favorable to the laboring men, his claim to their support will be found to be of the flimsiest kind. The Johnstown *Tribune*, published at his old home, and therefore conversant with the facts, says that "he was the attorney for the Cambria Iron Works, and *during a strike there some years since swore in dozens of special policemen to operate against the strikers.*" As the old Democrats used to say, let the laboring men put that in their pipes and smoke it.

A FRIEND from the eastern part of the State, who has lately made an extensive trip through Indiana, Westmoreland and Cambria counties, in the course of which he came across men of all parties and conversed freely with them, made it his particular business to inquire into the estimate put upon PERSHING by the people of the region in which he lived so long. Our friend said he had imbibed the idea, by contact with Eastern Democrats, that PERSHING was immensely popular in all that section, and would poll a heavy Republican vote. Such is the idea industriously inculcated in the Eastern counties, and our friend was agreeably surprised to find that there was no foundation for it whatever. PERSHING will poll the party vote, there, and that is all. Personal popularity goes but a very little way, at best, in that county; PERSHING has no personal popularity there, to boast of, and no Republican can be tempted into voting for him.

THE first Synodical Convention of the Reformed Episcopal Church is in session at Chicago. The *Inter-Ocean* explains the nature and objects of the convention. The constitution of the Reformed Church provides that any six contiguous parishes may call a convention, organize a synod, and choose a synodical bishop whose status in the synod shall be similar to that of a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in his diocese. At present the Reformed Church has but two bishops, CHENEY and CUMMINGS, both of whom are missionary bishops, whose jurisdiction is decided by the General Council. Bishop CHENEY has charge at present of the Northwest, while the remaining territory is under the care of Bishop CUMMINGS. The synodical principle corresponds to the primitive Christian method of a bishop for every city. Hence it is probable that as the Reformed Episcopal Church grows its number of bishops will increase, so that there will be many more, proportionally, than in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The synodical bishop is elected by the synodical convention, whose action to be binding must be approved by the General Council. The principal business of the convention is the adoptfon of a constitution. It is the intention to make it as simple as possible, to adopt no unnecessary canons, but to avoid all the unnecessary machinery of ecclesiastical bodies, and adapt it to the wants of the age.

PERSHING AS A HARD MONEY MAN

Judge PERSHING is reported as saying to a serenading crowd in Pottsville the evening after he was nominated for Governor, "that he did not know by what authority the newspapers called him a hard money man."

They probably regarded his legislative record as sufficient authority. In 1853, when the bill was up in the House "relative to the payment of interest on the State Debt," which provided for the payment of the interest in gold coin, Mr. PERSHING said:

"It was the gentleman from Erie (Mr. Vincent) who this morning first declared that to pay the State indebtedness in anything else than gold and silver *would be virtually repudiation.* Of course he used that word in no offensive sense. *I fully agree with the gentleman from Erie in that respect.* I think that after our obligations have been incurred with an expectation of specie payment, we cannot, without subjecting ourselves to a charge of repudiation, pay them in currency [greenbacks] worth only fifty cents on the dollar.—*Legislative Record*, 1853, *p.* 82.

"But, if we should at this time refuse to meet our obligations, as we contracted to do, how soon will the credit of Pennsylvania suffer? How soon will our stocks go down in the market? How soon will the cry of 'repudiation' be raised against us in this land and all over Europe?"—*Ibid*, 83.

"I am willing that we shall make any sacrifice which may be demanded from our resources in order to meet faithfully our obligations. We cannot, at this time, disregard our solemn promise made in the act of 1840—*the amount of value to pay this interest in* GOLD."—*Ibid*, 83.

This was where Mr. PERSHING stood in 1853; and, when his party, in 1875, proposed to disregard our solemn promise made in 1869, and to pay both principal and interest of the national bonds in greenbacks, it was but natural to conclude from his legislative record, that he was a hard-money man still, and as much opposed to "repudiation" in 1875, as he was in 1853. The conclusion, it seems, was a mistake, and Mr. PERSHING now, in the teeth of the remarks we have quoted, stands upon the platform, and is now in favor of that "repudiation" which he so indignantly denounced in 1853.

But this is not all. In 1864, on the 29th of January, when a bill was up to *repeal* so much of the act of 1840 as required the interest on the State debt to be paid in coin, Mr. PERSHING said:

"But, sir, there is as it seems to me a constitutional objection to this measure and I desire to say a few words on that part of the subject. If I am right in my understanding of the Constitution of the United States, that instrument interposes an insurmountable barrier to the passage of this bill. Other gentlemen will, of course, judge for themselves. I know that an effort has been made to prove the issue of this legal tender money constitutional, by attaching a recondite meaning to particular phrases of the Constitution; but in my judgment, *the language of that instrument has been most grossly perverted in undertaking to prove the constitutionality of this legal tender bill.* I agree, at once, that the General Government has the right to issue paper in the payment of its own debts, but nothing more."—*Legislative Record*, 1864, p. 142.

We must say, that, if the construction put upon the Constitution of the United States by some gentlemen who argue this question, should be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, *we shall be all at sixes in utter despair of ever being able to understand language when employed in our fundamental law.*—*Ibid*, 142.

"If Congress, in defiance of the Constitutional provisions to which I have referred, can make paper money a legal tender, why can they not make anything else a legal tender? Will any gentleman explain why Congress cannot do this, if they have the power claimed? And then you have a Congressional despotism."—*Ibid*, 143.

In the speech from which we have here quoted, he argues throughout that the State is bound, in honor and conscience, to pay its interest in gold and silver, just as he did in 1863; but we leave that part out, as unnecessary, and cite these extracts to show that, besides being a hard money man, then, and in favor of gold and silver as the only legal currency, he believed the issue of greenbacks by the General Government to be unconstitutional. Of that fact the extracts given are abundant proof.

If the greenbacks were unconstitutional in 1864, they are still so in 1875. The Constitution has not been changed since then, nor have the canons of interpretation been changed which he then applied to that instrument. That a man who despaired of ever being able to understand constitutional language, if the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the issue of greenbacks, should now claim that he believes in the constitutionality of a further issue of them, is indeed marvelous and almost beyond comprehension.

PERSHING INCAPABLE OF STATESMANSHIP.

The Philadelphia *Times* is inconsolable because Judge PERSHING did not rise to the dignity of the occasion and resign his judgeship before accepting his nomination for Governor.

But why should it be? When did ever Judge PERSHING show himself either great, wise or magnanimous? On what occasion has he ever shown a capacity to prove himself superior to either his personal interests or his partisan surroundings?

Some of the Liliput journals are engaged in a huge effort of special pleading and prevarication to prove that Mr. Pershing cast one vote somewhere in favor of the soldiers' right to vote. Suppose we admit the fact, what then? Is one vote for a measure to outweigh half a dozen ineffectual votes against it? And further, suppose we should admit that Mr. Pershing earnestly and honestly labored to give the soldier his vote, what then? Is one thing his record one inch nearer that of Hartranft's, but leaves him still miles behind the patriotic soldier who took an active and manlike share in the defense of his imperilled country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It was only ten years ago that the majority of the people of Pennsylvania would have rejoiced in the depths of their hearts to have seen Cyrus L. Pershing branded as a disloyal subject, who had used his influence against the maintenance of the Union and suppression of the Southern strife. There is enough food for memory still existing in her burnt Chambersburg, and the myriad marble slabs at Gettysburg, in the yet visible signs of a predatory and merciless war, to prompt her citizens to a realization of the truth that their sufferings were created by the acts and influences of just such men as Pershing, and also to awaken in them a conviction that when the elements of disloyalty and treason have once taken possession of the soul of man, there is no power on earth adequate to the work of a thorough cleansing.

At the Democratic County Convention of Delaware county, held at Media, on the 23d inst., the following ticket was nominated: Sheriff—John H. Rhodes. Commissioners—Edward Engle, of Chester, and J. H. Fields, of Media. District Attorney—W. H. Dickenson. Treasurer—S. N. Hill. Director of the Poor—Edward Beatty. Auditors—John B. McCay and Dr. Boon. A mass meeting was held after the adjournment, but it broke up in confusion, when an effort was made to secure the ratification of the entire Erie platform. Mr. John B. Rhodes, who was a delegate to the recent State Convention at Erie, earnestly opposed the soft-money plank. He expressed the hope that the Democrats of Delaware county would not basely stultify themselves and violate the traditions of their party. And they didn't.

The Philadelphia *North American* answers the plea that when Pershing and Piollett made their war record they were younger than now, had less experience, and should not now be held responsible for indiscretions committed a dozen years ago. Says the *North American*:

"It was at Mr. Pershing's and others of his political kind did not know just what they were about. They were not children trying experiments. They were in the full possession of reason and judgment. They were mature men, and they deliberately set themselves to obstruct the Federal Government in the battle of life. And if these obstructions expect absolution they estimate manhood very low indeed. For such crimes against the civilization of the country there is no forgiveness. Whichever way they turn their crime should stare them in the face. We cannot afford to teach the youth of Pennsylvania that manhood may conspire against the life of the State and go free. That would be to offer a premium for infidelity. We cannot afford to do that; and we do not for a moment believe that the people of this Commonwealth will, in choosing between two men for the highest position in their gift, choose him who conspired against freedom and reject him who took his life in his hand and went forth to fight for national supremacy."

PERSHING A NATIONAL BANK MAN.

The Democratic platform of this State takes ground decidedly against the national banks; yet PERSHING, the Democratic candidate for Governor, *is a stockholder in a national bank!* The Johnstown *Tribune* says that "he owns, and has owned for many years, *fourteen shares of stock in the First National Bank of Johnstown.*" He thus consents to run upon a platform of hostility to a bank in which he has confidence enough to invest his money. If he had not had faith in the national bank system he would not have put his cash into it; and his practice, therefore, belies his words when he runs as an anti-bank candidate.

THE shadow of the Vatican is looming threateningly up on the political horizon of Great Britain, as well as in this country. The Ultramontane position taken by the Maynooth Catholic Synod on the educational question cannot fail to have important temporal consequences. The Dublin correspondent of the New York *Herald* furnishes some interesting and suggestive particulars respecting the demands of the Synod with regard to this question. It seems that there are in Ireland three "Queen colleges" maintained out of funds voted annually by Parliament for their support. Certain changes lately effected in Trinity College and the University of Dublin place those institutions, so far as principle goes, on the same footing as the Queen's colleges. In all those establishments the instruction is strictly "secular," ranging over the ordinary subjects of a high class education. No religious instruction is given, and the lecturers are bound to avoid giving to their instruction a religious complexion of any kind, but they are also enjoined to avoid giving offense by references which might be construed even by bigoted persons as hostile to religion. The Synod, however, not only demands that religious teaching shall go hand in hand with secular instruction, but it also claims control over the system of education, upon the ground that the Catholic Church has a divine commission to condemn false doctrine and to prevent its being taught. Cardinal CULLEN and his bishops have ordered the Irish Catholic members of the English Parliament to force these matters upon the attention of that body at its next session. Mr. GLADSTONE'S words of warning to his countrymen were uttered not a moment too soon.

POLITICAL.

State.

Hartranft and Rawle clubs will be organized in every town and borough in this county.—*Cameron County Press.*

The Democratic Senatorial conference will meet in the Columbia district on the 14th of October, to nominate a candidate for Senator. Allen, of Lycoming; Chalfant, of Montour; Barclay, of Columbia, and Jackson, of Sullivan, are the competitors.

While Mr. Piollet was speaking at the picnic on Saturday, a copperhead snake crawled out from under the platform, and was killed by the farmers. They do tell us there were Copperheads under the Erie platform. The people will be sure to "scotch" them on election day.—*Pottsville Journal.*

The Republican convention of Columbia county has put in the field the following ticket: Senator—Frank Stewart; Associate Judge—Samuel Camp; Prothonotary—R. H. Ringler, Register and Recorder—Silas Conner; Treasurer—A. B. Stewart; Commissioner—Joseph E. Sands; Auditor—E. B. Brown.

The Philadelphia *Times*, a guerilla Democratic sheet sailing under an "independent" flag, commenting upon Piollet's letter of acceptance and promises of great things in the way of reform, expresses the opinion that "his contract may be a little large." Well, considering the subserviency with contracts on the State canals should help him out.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference for the Twenty-fourth district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan, met at Williamsport on Thursday, but owing to the failure of the Montour conferees to attend, adjourned the conference until October 14th, when it will reassemble at Bloomsburg.

The Democrats of Susquehanna county have nominated the following ticket: President Judge—Ralph B. Little, Esq.; Sheriff—William White; Register and Recorder—Martin Kelly; Commissioners—Henry C. Tyler; Commissioners—Matthew E. Ryan and Leander Griffis; Auditors—Roger S. Searle and Lewis B. O'Dowd; Coroner—Dr. Wm. M. Richardson.

The Democrats of Montgomery county have nominated the following ticket: President Judge—Philip Quillman; Register of Wills—Solomon Snyder; Recorder of deeds—Henry R. Conard; Clerk of Courts—Franklin T. Beerer; Commissioners—George Erb, Abraham M. Schlichter; Auditors—William Gilbert, Frederick Wagner, Director—Henry D. Wile; Surveyor—Charles K. Aiman.

A gentleman writing from Johnstown, Pershing's old home, says: "To put Mr. Pershing forward as a reformer is the height of absurdity. No one here will pretend that he ever was known to vote anything but a party ticket; he was always hand and glove with the lowest, meanest *and most violent element of his own party, and was the leader of the corrupt ring which controls this county.*"

The Republican party took the tax off of real estate in Pennsylvania, and it has lightened the popular burden year after year by reducing the debt. But whenever the Democratic party has been in power the debt has increased. The hard-money-handed Piollet do any better, if he is elected, than his Democratic predecessors, seeing that he will have to satisfy a swarm of politicians here bought into office and hungry for years?—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Cyrus L. Pershing is President Judge of what is known all over the country as the *murder district.* For the last two years scores of men have been shot down like dogs under his very nose by the Schuylkill county Ku-Klux, and not one of the cowardly assassins has been brought to justice. The judicial officer who has neither the ability nor pluck to protect the lives of citizens in his own bailiwick, is not fit to preside over the destinies of a great State.—*Reading Dispatch.*

First Party—"I say, bub, that is rather a scurvy looking pup you've got."

Small party—"Well, he didn't cost me nothink any how."

F. P.—"Cheap enough at half the price, but what are you going to call him?"

S. P.—"Victory Pilatch."

E. P.—"Sho! now he might turn out a first-rate dog some day."

S. P.—"Oh! we could easily change his name then."—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Democratic papers make a sad mistake when they charge the Republican press with abusing Judge Pershing. Personally there is not a word said against him, nor have, so far as our observation extends, the Republican papers of the State entered into the work of personal abuse. But the political record of every man is a subject for examination, and upon it he should stand or fall, and upon this we propose trying the present candidates of the Democratic party.—*Reading Times.*

Some of the Liliput journals are engaged in a huge effort of special pleading and prevarication to prove that Mr. Pershing cast one vote somewhere in favor of the soldiers' right to vote. Suppose we admit the fact, what then? Is one vote for a measure to outweigh half a dozen ineffectual votes against it? And further, suppose we should admit that Mr. Pershing earnestly and honestly labored to give the soldier his vote, what then? Is one thing his record one inch nearer that of Hartranft's, but leaves him still miles behind the patriotic soldier who took an active and manlike share in the defense of his imperilled country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It was only ten years ago that the majority of the people of Pennsylvania would have rejoiced in the depths of their hearts to have seen Cyrus L. Pershing branded as a disloyal subject, who had used his influence against the maintenance of the Union and suppression of the Southern strife. There is enough food for memory still existing in her burnt Chambersburg, and the myriad marble slabs at Gettysburg, in the yet visible signs of a predatory and merciless war, to prompt her citizens to a realization of the truth that their sufferings were created by the acts and influences of just such men as Pershing, and also to awaken in them a conviction that when the elements of disloyalty and treason have once taken possession of the soul of man, there is no power on earth adequate to the work of a thorough cleansing.

ANOTHER CHAPTER.

Something Worse than Canal Contracts—Piollet's Effort to Swindle His Mother-in-Law and His Wife's Sister—A Little Bit of Family History now Being Ventilated in the Courts of Bradford.

[From the Bradford Reporter of September 23.]

We last week incidentally mentioned the fact that the widow of the late Jesse Miller, of Harrisburg, one of the most prominent and influential Democratic politicians in the State at one time, had commenced suit against her son-in-law, V. E. Piollet, to compel him to pay over to herself and daughter their interest in certain property left by her husband, which she alleges is being fraudulently witheld by Piollet. This item was pronounced a political lie by Piollet and his friends. In self-vindication we give below the affidavit of Mrs. Miller as appears of record, and leave it to her numerous friends throughout the State to judge whether a man guilty of such transactions as she charges against Piollet would be a safe custodian of the public funds. A man who would defraud his own relatives would have no scruples in appropriating to his own use the money of the State.

I. Your oratrix complains and says that Jesse Miller, late of Harrisburg, died intestic, leaving Eliza Miller, his widow, and Anna E. Miller, your oratrix, his daughter, the plaintiffs, and Jane S. Piollet, his daughter intermarried with Victor E. Piollet, the defendants; and at the time of the death of said Jesse Miller he was the owner in fee of a farm in the township of Asylum, county of Bradford, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less. That said farm was sold to W. S. Grace by the widow and heirs and legal representatives of the said Jesse Miller, by deed dated October 1st, A. D. 1867, and recorded in Bradford county Deed Book No. 82, page 270, for consideration of five thousand dollars ($5,000), which sum of $5,000 being the purchase money for said farm, was put in three judgment notes as follows: One note to Eliza Miller, widow of the said Jesse Miller, for $1,589 14, entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford county, No. 496, December term, 1867, at the suit of Eliza Miller vs. W. S. Grace—said note dated October 1, 1867, payable April 1, A. D. 1876, interest payable semi-annually; one note to Jane S. Piollet, defendant, dated October 1, 1867, for $2,413 20, payable on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1876, interest payable semi-annually, entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford county, No. 497, December term, 1867, at the suit of Anna E. Miller vs. W. S. Grace. The said notes, as well as the amounts named in the respective notes before mentioned were all amicably adjusted and agreed upon at the time of the sale of the said farm and taking said notes, to wit: October 1, 1867; and that said notes were by an agreement and understanding of the plaintiffs and defendants placed in the hands of Victor E. Piollet, the defendant, who was acting for and in behalf of your complainants, and that said notes were by him the said V. E. Piollet, caused to be entered of record as before stated, November 2d, 1867, thereby creating liens upon the said farm at one and the same time, which liens were to be and remain for the mutual benefit of your complainants as well as for said Jane S. Piollet, which was agreed to by the complainants and by the said defendants. The said farm was full and amiple security for the payment of the said notes, according to the terms of the same, as appears of record.

II. On the 9th of April, 1872, amicable *Sci Fas* from W. S. Grace to revive judgments entered on the liens of judgments before mentioned, to wit: Nos. 495, 497 and 498 December term, 1867—Eliza Miller vs. W. S. Grace, Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace and Anna E. Miller vs. W. S. Grace—were duly filed and entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford county, which *Sci Fas* your complainants believed to have been entered and issued to be returned to the said defendant, V. E. Piollet, acting as the agent or attorney for the complainants, as well as for Jane S. Piollet, the wife.

III. On the second of April, 1872, J. S. Piolett, the defendant, by V. E. Piolett, the other defendent, put in the office of the Prothonotary of said county of Bradford for *fi fa* to issue on No. 1,000, May term, A D. 1872. Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace, being the revived judgment. Whereupon *fi fa* issued on May 3, 1873, at the suit of Jane S. Piolett vs. W. S. Grace on No. 1,000, May term, 1872, was duly issued and placed in Sheriff's hands. Date May 3, 1873, April 21, A. D., the sheriff levies said execution on real estate—being the same land described in aforesaid deed, Oct. 1, 1867, From the lands and tenements of Jesse Miller, deceased, to the said W. S. Grace, and recorded in Deed Book No. 82, page 270, in Register's office, Bradford county. The Sheriff returns the *fi fa.*

That the land was sold to V. E. Piollet, May 1, 1873, for the sum of $2,500, and said V. E. Piollet directs deed made to plaintiff, Jane S. Piollet, $2,469 20. Received of J. M. Smith, Sheriff, May 1, 1873, twenty-four hundred, sixty-nine and 20-100 dollars by bid on within land to said V. E. PIOLLET.

By her attorney, V. E. Piollet.

Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace—J. M. Smith, Sheriff, to Jane S. Piollet. "Sheriff's Deed for Sheriff's Deed Book, Bradford county, No. 4, page 104, for the land described in *fi fa* No. 302, May term, 1873, being for the same land conveyed by deed from the widow and legal representatives of the late Jesse Miller to the said W. S. Grace.

IV. And your oratrix further showeth that from the time of the sale of the farm aforesaid, to wit: October 1, 1867, and the executing and receiving from W. S. Grace the aforesaid mentioned notes for the purchase money, to secure the widow and children of the said Jesse Miller, and up to the time of the sheriff sale on the judgment of Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace, to wit: May 1, 1873. Your complainants were not consulted or advised by the defendants or either of them, that they or either of them intended to make any sale any portion of it from the said W. S. Grace, notwithstanding your complainants resided in a house belonging to the defendants, and within a short distance of the dwelling house of defendants, at the time of said sheriff sale; and your complainants did not hear of said sale until some time after the same had been sold at sheriff sale, and the Sheriff's deed for the farm in question made to the said Victor E. Jane S. Piollet, who up to the present time, so far as your complainants are informed and believe, still holds the legal title by virtue of said sheriff's deed.

V. And your oratrix further shows that at the time of making said sale for said farm and taking the said notes as before mentioned, they were acting under and by the directions and advice of the defendant, V. E. Piollet, in relation to the same as their agent or attorney to attend to the business for them, and in their place and stead to see that all things necessary to be done and attended to in the premises would be done for them and in their interest, by the said V. E. Piollet; that your oratrix gave no attention to said business, and relied on the said Victor E. Piollet to act for them, which the said V. E. Piollet well knew and agreed to attend to the same, which fact was well known to the defendants, and Jane S. Piollet, who consented to the same, and the management of said claims of your complainants, being also notes of said Jane S. Piollet mentioned; against said W. S. Grace, as well as that of the defendant, Jane S. Piollet, were wholly in the charge and management of the said V. E. Piollet, who accepted the charge of the same, and your complainants relied upon him to keep the same secure, and to collect the same.

VI. Your oratrix complains that in consequence of the said Victor E. Piollet acting as the agent or attorney of Jane S. Piollet, his wife, in issuing execution upon the judgment of the said J. S. Piollet and selling the said farm (sold by widow and heirs of the late Jesse Miller to the said W. S. Grace) at sheriff sale, and becoming the purchaser for the same at less than one-half the purchase money, and having due said widow and heirs, and then directing the Sheriff to make his deed for said farm to Jane S. Piollet, who still holds the title (so far as is known to your complainants), and caused $2,469 20 to be indorsed upon the judgment she alone held against W. S. Grace. That in consequence of such sale your complainants may fail to reap the fruits of their judgment liens upon said land, or to have secured to your complainants the amount of their respective liens against said land at the time of the sheriff sale, or to make over to your complainants any title or interest in said land in trust or otherwise, as the security or payment of your complainants' just claims, although the present value of said farm as your complainants are informed and believe is worth from six to seven thousand dollars.

VII. Your oratrix charge that by reason of said sheriff sale and Sheriff's deed to the defendant, Jane S. Piollet, of the said farm aforesaid, the widow and heirs of Jesse Miller conveyed to W. S. Grace, and the management and collusion of the defendant in placing the legal title of the same in the name of Mr. Piollet, discharged from the liens of the judgments which your complainants held against said farm at the time of the sheriff sale, they are in danger of being deprived of their just claims, and your complainants deem it necessary that some proceedings be taken at once in the courts to protect your complainants in their rights.

Whereupon your oratrix, and each of them, claim and need equitable relief as follows:

1. That an injunction be granted temporarily until hearing, and final thereafter, enjoining and restraining the said Jane S. Piollet and V. E. Piollet, her husband, or either of them, from making any bargain, sale, transfer, article or conveyance of any kind or nature of the farm or land or any portion of the same as described in said Sheriff's deed, J. M. Smith, Sheriff, to Jane S. Piollet, recorded in Sheriff's Deed Book, Bradford county, No. 4, page 104, to any person or persons, corporation, society or institution whatsoever.

2. That your oratrix, and each of them, be declared to be owners in fee and tenants and common in and to all the lands described in said Sheriff's deed for the farm aforesaid, and that the purchase at sheriff sale aforesaid of the said farm by V. E. Piollet, the defendant, was a purchase in *trust* for the use and benefit of your complainants, and that the title of the said Jane S. Piollet to said land is held in trust for Eliza Miller and Anna E. Miller, the complainants, as co tenants with the said Jane S. Piollet.

3. That such other and needed relief may be granted to the oratrix, and each of them, as the circumstances of the case may require, to the end that equity may be done between the parties.

M. E. ELLIOT,
SMITH & MONTANYE,
Solicitors for Plaintiffs.

BRADFORD COUNTY, SS.:

Eliza Miller being duly sworn says that she is one of the plaintiffs in this case, and that the facts set forth in the foregoing bill are true.

INFAMOUS!

Judge Pershing's Home Organ on Mr. Lincoln.

The following is from the Johnstown *Democrat*, of November 2, 1864, Mr. Pershing's home organ, for which he was an editorial writer:

THE WIDOW-MAKER! OR THE BLOODY KING OF THE EBONY CROWN. HE ISSUES ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

At the request of a large number of persons, we republish our cut of the Ebony Crown, and place it at the head of an article on a proclamation issued by this usurper and tyrant, setting apart the last Thursday in November as a day of humiliation and prayer.

As for humiliation, the nation has had enough of it.

It has had the Widow-Maker for President since the fourth of March, 1861.

The Constitution has been violated.

The laws have been trampled on.

Liberty has been banished, no one knows whither.

The Union has been torn asunder.

Peace and Union have been denied, unless accompanied with the abandonment of slavery.

White soldiers have been sacrificed because the rebels would not place the negroes on an equality with them.

Our flag has lost the respect of the nations of the earth.

The American name has become a hissing and by-word among the people.

A crowned head has been introduced on the American continent.

The men once honored by such men as Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, has been disgraced by a smutty joker and vulgar buffoon and

Living has become dear and death cheap.

The golden bowl has been broken, and the mourners are going about the streets.

The houses of worship have been turned into political club rooms.

Ministers of the gospel have become libertines and political mountebanks.

And the hundredth part is not told. GREAT GOD! have we not had humiliation enough?

What shall we pray for?

Shall it be for a perpetuation of the widow-maker's reign?

For more empty chairs?
More vacant hearth-stones?
More widows in weeds?
More friendless orphans?
More corrupt office holders?
More taxation and stamps?
More political bastiles?
More conscriptions and death?
More tyranny and despotism?
More green graves?
More sorrow and lamentation?

No patriot and Christian can return thanks for the widow-maker or the feast of sorrow he has given us; nor will any such thanks be returned for the things he has bestowed upon us.

Abolitionists may be thankful that a just God has not blasted them as he did the hosts of Israelites, when they were persistently prayy for a continuance of the scourge sent upon this nation, and for an enlargement of Pandemonium that they may be accommodated when called hence.

STATE NEWS.

There were twelve deaths in Erie, last week.

Landlords in Allentown cannot collect rents.

An Altoona girl has sued her step-mother for slander.

A new paper has been launched at Middlesex, Mercer county.

Work has been resumed on the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad.

It is estimated that Berks county's potato crop will amount to half a million bushels.

The preliminary test of the Meadville water works last week was highly satisfactory.

A little boy was run over by a wagon at Mahanoy City on Saturday, and almost instantly killed.

A man in Tioga county has raised two crops of potatoes on the same piece of ground, this season.

A young Swede, named Bankron, employed on the Narrows Railway, was drowned in the Shenango river last Friday.

Last Saturday one Stanton shot a man named Madden. The shooting took place near Middlesex, Mercer county. Madden is not expected to live.

Berks county people are crazy after an insane asylum, and want the Pennsylvania Institution for the Insane to be established in their county.

It is not a good day for fishing when not or three hundred Pottstowners are not seen leaving their homes early in the morning armed with fishing tackle.

A four foot vein of coal is reported to have been discovered on Muncy creek, above Picture Rock, and there is great excitement in the neighborhood.

The lumbermen on the Allegheny river have been consulting together with a view to a reduction of their product for next year. The river markets are overstocked.

The wife of Thomas McLaughlin, of Allentown, recently gave birth to triplets —three daughters—to cheer him up during the hard times. Mother and infants are doing well.

An Allentown policeman, who ordered a gang of tramps to move on, was attacked by them and stabbed in the arm and forehead. One tramp was captured and the others fled.

The Co-operative Iron and Steel Works, Danville, are running on an order of street rails for Philadelphia, to be used in extending the street railways out to the Centennial grounds.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: A Masonic imposter, gotten up extravagantly and styling himself Dr. J. M. Ogden, from Texas, has recently been victimizing the fraternity in adjoining counties.

During the Cherry Run camp meeting, about three weeks ago, Harry Dam, a stage driver, was kicked in the breast by a horse. He was taken sick a few days afterward and died on Monday last.

A Mrs. Swim, of Sharon, is an inflationist of the first water, having the other day given birth to one-fourth of a dozen children, aggregating twenty-one and three-fourth pounds in weight.

A call has been issued for a reunion of the soldiers of the late war of Snyder and adjoining counties to take place at Middleburg, Snyder county, on the second day of the fair, being the 5th of October.

Copper has been discovered on the farm of Mathias Kaupp, in Wolf township, Lycoming county. The ore is said to exist in large quantities about six feet below the surface. It yields about sixty-five per cent.

On Wednesday last an insane man named Thomas Bullock was shot by his father-in-law, a man named May, at Sharp's tavern, Bedford county. He is in jail awaiting the result of the injuries inflicted.

A few days ago a committee of former employees of Waterman & Beaver, Danville, waited on those gentlemen and tendered the services of those they represented at any wages that would enable the firm to enter the market and secure orders.

A bold, daring and successful robbery was perpetrated at Rimersburg, Clarion county, on the night of the 20th instant. The store of the Wild Cat Coal Company was forcibly entered and $400 worth of goods and $15 in money stolen. No clue to the thieves.

The youngest Nimrod in the State hails from Lebanon county. His name is C. R. Rank, aged eight years, the grandson of Hon. William Rank, one of the Associate Judges of that county. This precocious sportsman recently shot a red squirrel on his grandfather's farm at Bunker Hill.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: On the farm of ex-Sheriff John B. McMicken, near Jersey Shore station, a slope has been driven in the river bank and several small veins and one five foot vein of zinc ore developed. The ore is a carbonate known as calamine, and is said to contain cadmium and cobalt.

Israel Watkins, of Pittston, a prominent citizen, hung himself, September 22d, in a barn close to his residence. His wife discovered him, in the very agonies of death, and sought to save him by holding up his body and screaming for aid; but he was past help, though he breathed after he was cut down.

Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, has made a request that hereafter the list of jurors be not published, for the reason that the ends of justice are frequently defeated by such publication, it affording parties interested in cases to interview the Grand Jurors before the assembling of that body.

A Chester county man was robbed of a gold watch and *two finger rings* while standing on the depot platform at Douglassville the other day. The thieves in that section must be very adroit and light-fingered, to be able to rob a man of his finger rings while he is wide awake, without being detected by him.

TRAGIC DEATHS OF A BRIDE AND GROOM.

A Double Marriage Followed by a Double Funeral—The Killing of a Wife and the Suicide of a Husband.

ROSEVILLE, PA., September 26.—About five years ago William Russell, a farmer, living a few milles from this villiage, was left a widower with one child by the accidental death of his wife and second child, they being thrown from a wagon by a runaway horse. The care of the farmer's house then devolved upon his daughter Harriet, aged sixteen years. A girl named Mary Stokes, about the same age, was employed to aid in the household work. This girl lived in the house about eighteen months, when Miss Russell discovered that her father was paying the attention of a lover to the girl, and that a close intimacy existed between them. Naturally shocked and indignant at this, the farmer's daughter dismissed the Stokes girl from her situation in the family. When Russell learned of this proceeding he immediately brought the girl back, and told his daughter that she was to remain there as long as she chose. The daughter thereupon left the house and went to sewing in the neighborhood, but after created great scandal in the rural social circles. Mary Stokes finally left Russell's and returned home. A few days afterward Miss Russell joined a party of young people in the afternoon were married by the Rev. Mr. Young, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. First and second Baptist Sunday.

On March 5th, 1863, the Federal line of intrenchments at Fredericksburg, held by the rebels *and reenforced by Hartranft, came to the front*, and for which he was at once brevetted Major General.

Participated in the final battles in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

His services to his country are found in the *hearty approval of the battles* in which he was engaged.

Nominated and elected

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 2, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 29, 1875.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch, in his last financial letter to the New York *Tribune*, takes up the subject of the national banking system, and the proposition made in certain political quarters to abolish the national bank notes, putting legal tenders in their place. After discussing the general subject of banks of issue, and pointing out the defects and benefits of the old State banks, he says:

The national banking system was one of the compensations for the war, and if its distinguished author had rendered no other service to his country, he would, by having devised it, have been entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. It is the best system, so beneficial to the whole country, and so indispensable to the newer portions of it, that some politicians are endeavoring to overthrow with the intention of supplying the place of the bank notes, which are to be withdrawn, against issue of legal tender notes, which further issue would be postponed indefinitely; a return to specie, centralize the entire money power of the nation in the Federal Government, and inconceivably aggravate the evils in which we now afflict us.

Our banking system is thoroughly interwoven with all our pecuniary interests. It could not be overthrown without the most disastrous consequences. Its destruction would not only put a stop to bank discounts, but it would necessitate the collection of millions upon millions of debts due to the banks. It would create a financial revolution which the country is in no condition to bear. I know it may be contended that the withdrawal of bank means only opposition to them as banks of issue—that to deprive them of the privilege of issuing notes by no means involves the necessity of their ceasing to continue in existence as places of deposit and discount. It may be true that if the banks were compelled to sell their circulating notes some of them would go on with the business of receiving deposits and discounting bills, but I apprehend that a large majority would go into liquidation. If they did not, what would the people gain by the change? As the legal-tender notes are now the basis upon which are secured by United States bonds with 10 per cent. margin, the whole capital of the banks and the personal liability of their stockholders? Would the banks, as banks of deposit and discount, be more secure in their dealings with their customers or in their rates of interest? Would they be any less liable to the charge of being monopolists and extortioners than they now are? What the West especially needs is a local circulation. Would it be to this local circulation if greenbacks became a substitute for bank notes? I predict, if the experiment is ever tried, that before a year passes there will be in all the Western and Southern States an outcry against the greenback system, and a demand for the restoration of the system which is now so vehemently denounced. The financial history of the United States shows that the people of the United States will have banks, and banks of issue. If the national banking system, which affords a circulation of uniform value and unquestionable security, is to be discontinued, another system must be devised to take its place. What shall be? Has any substitute for it been proposed? Would it not be wise and prudent for us to present a better system, or to improve the one we have, until a better one is proposed?

The present system is, as I have remarked, manifestly superior to the one it superseded. It affords the people the uniform and safe circulation which they have long desired. It is in no proper sense a monopoly. It is in this respect free from the objections which were raised against the old United States Bank. It is substantially a free banking system, eminently adapted to our republican institutions. As far as I can judge, it has so far worked well. Let us have a proposition for an improved system before we lay our destructive hands upon it.

The general argument by which the anti-bank politicians bolster up their cause is that of the saving which, it is claimed, would result by supplanting the bank circulation with legal tenders and the retirement of the bonds upon which the former is based. At the first sight, the argument seems a strong one, as it necessitates no inflation of volume in the currency, and the bonds held to secure circulation amount to $375,000,000 on which the interest is about $20,000,000. But a more careful examination of the account between the national banks and the nation gives it another phase. The bank circulation is $318,000,000, which it is proposed to supplant with legal tenders. But the national bank system which this plan would abolish requires the holding in reserve of $214,000,000 of legal tenders, which would be set free in that event. Suppose, then, that the banks were abolished, the additional amount of legal tenders that could be issued without inflating the volume of currency would be only $104,000,000. Supposing also that such an action on the part of the Government would not affect the price of gold, and the premium remained where it now is, the additional amount of currency would retire $88,400,000 of gold bonds, and would make an annual saving of $5,304,000 of interest.

On the other side of the account it is well understood by the mercantile classes of the country, that the rates of interest charged by national banks are less than those charged by private bankers and State banking institutions. The exact figures vary as widely as the differences in locality, and condition of the loan market. In the present quiet the distinction is less marked than when money was more active. It is, however, safe to estimate that the national banks during the period of their existence have loaned their funds at an average of two per cent. less than the rate charged for loans outside of the national banking system. It is not necessary at present to go into an examination of the reason for that state of things. The fact is sufficient, and is, we believe, generally acknowledged by all who are in a position to judge. To return to our hypothetical case then, if the national banks were abolished, the amount of interest which the business community would have to pay would be increased $10,400,000—a considerable offset to the $5,304,000 on the other side of the account.

But this is by no means all. The liquidation of the national banks would, of course, require the simultaneous payment by the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the sum of $968,000,000 of bank loans, a greater amount than the entire currency of the country. This contraction of credits would be a severer strain on the interests of the country than any other financial policy could possibly create. The importance of credits in business transactions is not fully appreciated in the present political discussion. The more important business transactions of the country are carried on without any material aid from the currency, but by means of bank credits. The expansion of those credits had for more to do with the creation of the flush times of 1870-73 than the volume of the currency had, and the immediate source of the gravest evils caused in the fall of 1873, was the sudden contraction of bank credits, produced by suspensions of insolvent banks, and the united course of panic-stricken but solvent bankers in calling in their loans. It is not too much to say that the result of calling in at one time the whole or any considerable part of the national bank loans would be the complete and irreparable ruin of nine-tenths of the business of the nation. If any contraction is to be feared, it is a contraction of credits, caused by the abolition of the national banks.

While there are many respects in which the national banking system could be amended, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best that has been recorded in the financial history of the world. The view taken above of the mere saving in dollars and cents of interest, is a comparatively narrow one. The stability, and yet thorough freedom to the public which the provisions of the bank act secure, make the benefits of this system beyond calculation, not only with regard to the circulation, but with regard to all the banking operations of the system. It is safe to say that had all the banking operations of the country been conducted under those provisions, the panic of 1873 would never have taken place, for the inflation of credits which must precede such a crash could not have existed. And now it is not too much to say that it is for the interest of the people to make it safe and desirable for capital to come into the national bank system. No banks of discount and deposit can take its place. The financial policy of the Government may be open to criticism, and the attitude of leading national bankers on prominent political questions may be opposed to the best interests of the country, but any attack upon the existence of the banks is an attack upon the prosperity and stability of the business of the nation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 29, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	116⅝	116⅜	117	117¼	117⅛	117¼
6's, 1881, coup	123½					
5-20's, 1864	119⅝					
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝					
5-20's, 1865, registered	120					
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¾					
5-20's, 1868	121¾					
10-40's, coupon	116½					
10-40's, coupons	117¼					
Currency 6's	124					
New 5 percents	118					
Western Union	76⅞	76¾	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Quicksilver	37½					
Pacific Mail	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Adams Express	101					
Wells Fargo Express	98					
American Express	58					
United States Express	53					
N. Y. Central	102					
Erie	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Michigan Central	93					
Michigan Southern	93½					
Illinois Central	132					
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90½					
Chicago & Northwestern	90½	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. preferred	84					
St. Paul common	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
St. Paul preferred	70					
Fort Wayne	96					
Ohio & Mississippi	16½					
Union Pacific	69½	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Boston	150					
Hannibal & St. Jos	11½					
Atlantic & Pacific	25					
Atlantic & Pacific RR	10					
Missouri 6's	101¼					

leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50¼	....	....
Reading	....	....	563⅛
United Co's of N. J	129¾	....	....
Norristown	....	....	104
Lehigh Valley	....	....	61⅝
Allegheny Valley	92	....	....
Central Transport'n	48¾	49	....
Empire Transport'n Co	54	....	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b	75¾	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Money easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $474,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $200,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Bankers' bills 482.

GOLD

Opened at 117¼, after selling at 116⅞@117⅝. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-16, 1-32, 3-32 and 5-64 per cent. per diem.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady, with the principal business in Pacific issues. Northwestern and Ohio and Mississippi consolidated. State bonds quiet. Stocks opened strong and higher with a general advance of ¼@½, on improvement in gold. Grangers rose from 1@3½ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The extreme advance was in Michigan Central, which rose to 57¾. Pacific Mail influenced from 36¾ to 38, Western Union from 75¾ to 76¾, Lake Shore from 53¼ to 54¾, Northwestern from 89¾ to 90, St. Paul from 34½ to 35¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 16¼ to 17, Wabash from 6¼ to 7¼, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 10 to 11, and Missouri Pacific from 23¾ to 25. The advance in other shares was from ½@3¾ per cent. At second call there was a reaction of from ¼@1 per cent. from the highest point, Pacific Mail declining to 37, Western Union to 76¾, Northwestern to 89¾, Lake Shore to 53¾, and St. Paul to 34¾. The advance in gold and decline in bonds was caused by the unusual withdrawals of corporations and individuals, all of which proved to be without foundation. Stocks during the last hour of business were active and firmer with a recovery of from ¼@2 per cent. from the decline occasioned by rumors of failures. At the close there was a slight reaction, but final quotations were nearly all higher than those of last night.

Vice President Scott, of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to-day submitted the annual report of the directors. The earning for July show net profits of $89,294 and those of August $146,297, making total net earnings for two months of $232,531, an increase of $142,259 over the corresponding months of last year. The figures of the company show that from March 1, 1875, to the present time there has been a net reduction in liabilities of $1,467,234, and also that the present indebtedness and assets are very evenly balanced.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange 255,000 shares, of which 38,000 Lake Shore, 38,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 Erie, 14,000 La Salle, 8,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 4,600 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	34½
Pacific Mail	37¾	Do preferred	69½
Adams Express	101	Wabash	7
Wells-Fargo Ex	98	Do preferred	17
American Ex	57½	Quicksilver	98
United States Ex	53½	Terre Haute	6
New York Central	102½	Do preferred	18
Erie	18⅜	Chicago & Alton	95
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	102
Hartford	130¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	130½	C. C. & I. C	37
Mich. Central	56½	Burling'n & Q'ny	111½
Illinois Central	97½	Cleveland & Pitts	90½
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Delaware & Lack	122
Northwestern	89¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19¼
Do preferred	83½	Panama	69½
N. J. Central	119½	Central Pac. bds	106½
Rock Island	107½	Central Pac. bds	104½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¼	5-20's, 1868	121½
5-20's, 1862	119¾	New 5's	118½
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	116¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	49¾	Missouri 6's	101½
Virginia, new	40		

LONDON, September 29.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000. Consols 93 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 104¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 92. Erie 18¾; preferred 39¼.

PARIS, September 29.—Rentes 65 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 29.—Gold 116¾. Sight par. Sterling—Commercial 553@554; bank 558.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1875. }

There was an active trade in the leading merchandise circles to-day and it seems probable that the month will close upon a satisfactory business. In the wholesale dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware and kindred branches of trade the amount of business done during the month of September considerably exceeds that of the same month last year. The jobbing trade has perhaps been less satisfactory in comparison with September, 1874, while other branches of the breadstuffs and produce business will compare very favorably in prosperity.

There were few changes of market importance in the markets to-day, values being generally steady. There was a slightly firmer feeling in wheat, while corn and oats were rather easy. Flour showed some additional firmness in the trade for round lots while jobbing prices were steady and unchanged. Hay was easy but quotably unchanged. In country provisions, there was a fair demand and slow trade at unchanged prices. Groceries were steady and active; we note advanced prices on No. 2 mackerel, and a decline on white fish and Labrador split herrings. Dry goods were active with a reduction of 50c on Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom cambrics. Wool shows more activity, there being a rather better buying movement, but no change in prices. Hardware, lumber, glass and glassware, and general merchandise are doing a moderate business at steady prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,000	Apples, bbls	1,542
Cheese, boxes	22	Corn, bus	624
Wheat, bus	3,402	Barley, bus	1,800
Oats, bus	2,931	Butter, pkgs	29
Bacon, lbs	10	Potatoes, bus	1,858
Hay, bales	38	Rye, bus	300
Lard, pkgs	1,000	Dried fruit, pkgs	200

The following are the receipts of leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	Last week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,145	4,122	10,267
Apples, bbls	1,629	4,204	5,833
Cheese, boxes	1,573	1,952	3,525
Corn, bus	6,173	2,692	8,865
Wheat, bus	14,941	19,463	34,404
Barley, bus	6,750	5,410	12,160
Rye, bus	1,797	2,000	3,797
Oats, bus	31,500	25,503	51,003
Butter, pkgs	191	246	437
Bacon, pcs	9,280	525	9,805
Bacon, lbs	359	223	1,581
Potatoes, bus	2,156	10,882	13,081
Hay, bales	1,500	2,911	5,004

The quotations given in the following reports are for the wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was rather quiet to-day with a moderately liberal aggregate receipts, and buyers purchasing only to supply imperative wants on account of the unsettled condition of prices. Wheat was somewhat firmer though perhaps not quotably higher. Receipts are liberal, having been 18,182 bushels for the past week against 14,905 bushels the previous week. We noted business, including 1 car new Michigan white wheat at $1 43; 1 car spring at $1 40; 1 car do at $1 41; 1 car white old at $1 55@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 51@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 39@1 39; rejected $1 00@1 15. Corn was easy under the influence of the low prices in the West, which are relatively below the Pittsburgh quotations. The supply in this market is not large and receipts are light, but with this week's receipts for the week past, and 6,173 bushels the preceding week, which sustains prices. We learned of sales of 3 cars on track at 56c; 5 more at 56½c. We quote shelled at 72@73c ♑ bushel for prime yellow; 70@71c for high mixed; 69@70c for mixed; 68@69c for low mixed; 67@68c for prime yellow on track; 72@73c for mixed. Oats were in light supply and rather easier, with the week past, and 6,173 bushels the preceding week, which sustains prices. We learned of sales of 5 cars car corn at 74c; 5 cars shelled at 75c. We quote shelled at 72@73c ♑ bushel for prime yellow; 70@71c for high mixed; 69@70c for low-mixed; car corn 74@75c ♑ bushel for prime yellow; 72@73c for mixed

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

DON'T forget to pay your taxes thirty days before the election or you may miss your vote.

PERSHING sadly concludes that a record is a very bad thing for a Democratic candidate to have about him.

LET all Democratic side-shows like the temperance ticket alone, and vote the whole ticket of the party that put down the Democratic rebellion.

THE Democratic organs of this State are busily engaged in trying to grind out the tune of "Harmony," but they make a most discordant mess of it.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* ridicules the idea that PERSHING can be induced to resign his judgeship and take the stump. He was never known to resign anything.

THE Democratic press of New York says that the number of Governor TILDEN's adherents is steadily increasing. It is not improbable. He is constantly pardoning State convicts.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that documentary stamps of a denomination greater than two cents must be presented for redemption before the 1st proximo.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* discerns the handwriting on the wall, and frantically calls on the Democracy to "organize." It is too late. Nothing can avert the impending doom of the party.

IF YOU have a "live" tax receipt in your pocket and are prepared to vote the Republican ticket you are a happy man. But that tax receipt is important, and you have not much time to see about it.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted to $342,374. The total exports thus far this year aggregate $24,618,276, against $21,247,709 for the corresponding period of 1874, a gain of $3,370,567.

THE New York *Witness* ceased publication last Saturday. It was an experiment to combine religious and agricultural journalism. The trial had been made once or twice before in that city without success.

THE *Post* gives as its battle-cry, "Pershing, Piollet, Patterson and Prosperity." The prosperity that PATTERSON is after is prosperity in the Sheriff's office. He wants to prosper by selling unprosperous people out.

THERE was an immense Republican ratification meeting, composed largely of business men, in Philadelphia on Saturday night, at which Hon. E. JOY MORRIS and Hon. GALUSHA GROW delivered ringing addresses. A fine spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm prevailed.

THERE is no doubt that the Democratic managers in this State are paying liberally toward the support of the Prohibition movement. It is simply a cunning attempt to draw votes from the Republican party and aid the Democracy to carry the State in November. But it won't win.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, the new Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been beaten three times as a candidate for Congress, and can therefore sympathize with PERSHING, who was beaten twice for Congress and once for Supreme Judge, and PIOLLET, who has also had three defeats as a Congressional candidate. The three together, are a sad lot of dead beats.

IN HIS letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, Judge PERSHING says that "the issues which so long divided the people of the State and Nation have lost much of their former importance." In other words, he seeks to plead the Statute of Limitations with regard to his own and PIOLLET's rank copperheadism during the rebellion. But the trick will not avail.

A DISPATCH to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Ironton, Ohio, on the 23d, says:

"The new Etna furnace is making sixty-five tons of No. 1 foundry iron every twenty-four hours, and the Belfont furnace, owned by the Iron and Steel Company, is making forty-five tons of the same grade per day. Rolling mills and nail mills are running, timber is advancing, and stockholders are elated, many of whom are the operatives."

"SENATOR Gordon, of Georgia, says the Democrats of Mississippi are beginning to 'chirp.' And they propose to 'chirp' to that extent that the State shall be gained to the Democracy."—*Boston Post.*

The State of Mississippi contains twenty-five thousand more colored voters than white, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of the former are Republicans. The State can only be "gained to the Democracy" by fraud, violence and murder.

THE steps of Progress are easily understood. PIOLLET was a member of the Legislature in 1846, and indignant at an attempt to bribe him with an increase of pay. The amount was small, but he wanted it good. In 1850 he had progressed far enough to be a Canal Contractor; and in 1875 he is a full-blown Reformer. It seems but natural that he should be, after passing through the schools of Bribery and Fat Contracts.

THERE seems to be no doubt that Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, to take effect October 1st. Mr. DELANO may perhaps have been unfortunate in some of his subordinate appointments, but there is not the slightest reason to doubt that, in the main, his administration of the Indian branch of the national civil service has been honorably and ably conducted.

ONE by one the great interests that have been idle for some time, owing to the opposition of operatives, through their unions, are resuming operations, and on better terms than those the cause of such bitter resistance. The coal fields of our own State are busily employed to their full extent, and the Fall River mills will resume operations to-day, thus giving employment to nearly 15,000 operatives to whom over $500,000 will be paid monthly.

THE London *Bookseller* has a review of a parcel of Confederate school books lately picked up in the South by an Englishman. Among them it finds an "Arithmetic," with these rather astonishing problems.

"If one Confederate soldier can whip twenty-seven Yankees, how many soldiers can whip forty-nine Yankees? A Confederate soldier captured twenty-eight Yankees each day for nine consecutive days, how many did he capture in all?"

Interesting, isn't it?"

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, of Wisconsin, who was lately renominated to that office by the "reform" Democracy of that State, in the winter of 1863-4 speculated in bounties, enriching himself at the expense of recruits. Of course he denied the allegation, but both of his accomplices in the disreputable business have come forward with sworn statements and absolute evidence to prove the charge true, and this precious "reformer" now stands convicted of falsehood as well as fraud.

AN annular eclipse of the sun, visible here, will occur at sunrise the day after to-morrow. An annular eclipse is one in which a part of the sun's disc is seen as a ring surrounding the moon. The apparent discs of the sun and moon are nearly equal, but are subject to small variations, corresponding to their variations of distance, in consequence of which the disc of the moon is sometimes a little greater and sometimes a little less than that of the sun, which causes the difference between a total and annular eclipse. If the centres of the sun and moon coincide, and the disc of the moon be less than that of the sun, the moon will cover the central portion of the sun, but will leave uncovered around it a regular ring or annulus.

BY THEIR FRUITS SHALL YE KNOW THEM.

The character of a party is known by the men it puts forward to represent it. Thus in Iowa the Democrats are running a man for Governor who, when in Congress, grabbed $4,000 in the way of extra mileage to which he was not entitled.

In Wisconsin, their candidate for Governor is accused of having pocketed $600 as his share of the bounty money out of which he cheated the soldiers when he enlisted them in 1863. He was one of the Supervisors of his town when the call for more troops was made, and the town offered $200 bounty to each soldier who enlisted, and the Supervisor enlisted them for $100 and $150 each, taking their receipts for $200, and pocketing the difference.

In Ohio they are running a man for Lieutenant Governor who denounces United States bondholders as thieves, and who is, notwithstanding, a United States bondholder himself. He owns $25,000 of United States bonds and clips the coupons regularly.

In Pennsylvania they support a candidate for Governor who, while in the Legislature, accepted a position as attorney of a corporation which was continually asking for legislation, and a candidate for Treasurer, likewise, who accepted a bribe of $400 for his vote, and gave it up only when exposure was certain.

A party is never any better than its members; and its nominees are usually a good specimen of the character of those by whom they are nominated. The Democracy of Iowa naturally find a characteristic representative in a mileage-grabber, or they would not nominate him; the Democracy of Wisconsin, many of whom were doubtless bounty-jumpers during the war, are neither mortified nor surprised to find that their candidate for Governor filled his pockets by cheating his town out of its bounty money; and the Democracy of Pennsylvania neither blush nor flinch when confronted with the fact that one of their candidates was caught in the very act of taking a corrupt consideration for his legislative action. In all these instances the party and its candidates seem to be in harmony with each other. The relations of the candidates to their supporters are not disturbed by an exposure of the facts, and each feels as secure of party support as if he were pure and above suspicion.

It is not too much to say that a party capable of putting forward and sticking to such candidates is unworthy of support and undeserving of public confidence. Its claims to be considered a "Reform" party are belied by the presentation of such nominees. If the stream is corrupt the fountain cannot be pure; and a party that finds its embodiment in such creatures as LEFFLER and TAYLOR, CARY and back-pay SPERR, PERSHING and PIOLLET, has forfeited all claim to the support of those who regard personal purity as an indispensable part of a candidate's character.

PERSHING AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Philadelphia *Times* is quite fierce in asserting that Judge PERSHING, while in the Legislature, did *not* oppose in 1864 the bill giving soldiers the right to vote, and we are prepared to show conclusively from the record that he *did*. We are aware that the little demagogue had the effrontery, in 1865, to deny the fact, in the House of Representatives; but the record is there to convict him of falsehood, and all the brazen stolidity he can put into his cheek, will not wipe that record out, nor save him from its condemnation.

The bill to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service came over to the House from the Senate, on the 23d of August, 1864, and Mr. PERSHING not only offered amendments intended to embarrass the bill and defeat its purpose, but voted for every amendment that was offered to it with a view to defeat its purpose.

One of these amendments was offered by Mr. PERSHING himself, and was, in effect, a motion to strike out the whole bill, and insert the infamous New York project of allowing the soldiers to vote by proxy. This vile scheme was afterwards proved to be an ingenious instrument of fraud, and the most unblushing and outrageous frauds were perpetrated under it by the Democrats of New York. Mr. PERSHING favored this rascally scheme, and tried hard to get it adopted in Pennsylvania. In this he was backed by his party, the vote in the House standing 40 to 42; and the State thus narrowly escaped the infamy which afterwards fell upon New York.

Upon the final passage of the bill the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alleman, Barnett, Bigham, Billingfelt, Bowman, (Lancaster,) Brown, Burgwin, Cochran, (Erie,) Cochran, (Philadelphia,) Coleman, Dennistom, Etuler, Glass, Guernsey, Haslett, Henry, Herron, Hill, Huston, Kaiser, Kelley, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Koonce, Lilly, McClellan, McKee, McMurtrie, Mayer, Mauk, Miller, Musselman, Negley, O'Harra, Olmsted, Orwig, Pancoast, Price, Read, Slack, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stanberger, Sutphin, Watt, Watson, Wells, White, Windle and Johnson, *Speaker*—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, (Clarion,) Barger, Beck, Benton, Boileau, Bowman, (Cumberland,) Boyer, Bills, Cake, Calvin, Graham, Harnett, Hopkins, Hoover, Horton, Jackson, Josephs, Kerns, (Schuylkill,) Lahar, Long, McManus, Marshall, Missimer, Meyers, Nelson, Noyes, Patton, Pershing, Potteiger, Purdy, Quigley, Reiff, Rex, Rice, Riddle, Schofield, Searight, Sharpe, Shimer, Spangler, Weaver, Welser and Wimley—42.

Had this bill failed, the soldiers in the army could not have voted at all, and Mr. PERSHING contributed all he could to bring about that result.

But this is not all. The Johnstown *Tribune*, published at his old home, says that, when the Constitutional amendment to permit soldiers to vote was submitted to a vote of the people, *Mr. Pershing voted against it* at the polls in that city. He was thus consistent in his action; and although he voted, in the House, in 1863, to submit this amendment to a vote of the people, he voted against it, in one of the people, and he voted in the Legislature, against a law to carry the amendment into effect.

REPUBLICAN ZEAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican meetings were held in Chambersburg, Williamsport, Franklin and Pittsburgh, on the 23d, and each meeting was a grand success, demonstrating that the old fires still burn brightly, and that the zeal of 1872, which won us the grandest victory of this generation, is still active and efficient. Without a single effort to get up a formidable demonstration, each of these meetings has been larger and more enthusiastic than any one anticipated.

At the Williamsport meeting, Col. S. W. STARKWEATHER presided, and the immense court house was filled with an enthusiastic and attentive audience. Hon. Wm. H. ARMSTRONG made the great speech in the evening, but it is somewhat remarkable that he pursued almost the identical line of thought pursued by Senator MORTON in his speech on the same evening in this city. Both gentlemen presented the same arguments, and with like gratifying effect. The Williamsport *Gazette* says of this gathering:

"The meeting last evening was sufficient to indicate—if such a thing were needed—that there is life in the old party yet, and Republicans will have a good account from Lycoming in November."

The meeting at Chambersburg was likewise a success. A dispatch from there says:

"This evening Chambersburg presented an animated appearance, and a stranger would not have been slow to surmise from the bustle in the streets and the general hurrying to and fro that something out of the ordinary way was on the *tapis*. The surmise of that intelligent stranger would have been correct, and had he proceeded to the court house, there he would have found the explanation of the abnormal activity in the guise of a Republican mass meeting, respectable as to size and enthusiastic as to quality. Politics at this time are exercising the minds of everybody in this locality, and nothing else was to be expected than that the meeting in question should be spirited and largely attended. The Hon. John Stewart presided, and Mr. Farr, of Reading, delivered a stirring address."

The meeting at Franklin, Venango county, was not only large, but ardently enthusiastic, and warmed up the hearts of the Republicans of this oil region. The speakers were Capt. TAYLOR, of Franklin, and Capt. ARMS, of this city, both of whom made stirring addresses, which aroused the old zeal of the Republicans present.

Of the meeting in this city it is not necessary to speak again. Like all the rest, it was a spontaneous outburst of the old Republican spirit, and this simultaneous manifestation of it at four widely different points is indicative of the fact that the Republicans of Pennsylvania comprehend the situation, are united, zealous and active, and are husbanding their strength to give PERSHING and PIOLLET the blackest of black eyes.

THE GRANGERS.

There can be no doubt that the Democratic politicians of this State siezed hold of the Granger movement, when it first began, and have been laboring ever since to control it in the interest of their party. They have, by their usual trickery and chicanery, managed to worm themselves into the chief offices of the Order, and their hope now is that the members will follow the lead of the officers.

In this they will find themselves mistaken. The first principle of the Order is that it is not political, and must not be used for political purposes. Its members are perfectly free, so far as their society obligations go, to vote as they please; and experience has shown that wherever an attempt has been made to use their Order, politically, they have resented it as an affront, and voted against their own brethren who assumed to profit politically by their connection with them.

An instance of this was given in Bradford county last year, where there are fifty Granges. The Republicans of that county were tempted into nominating several Grangers upon their county ticket; and the object of doing so was so plain that the Grangers, almost *en masse*, voted against a ticket which seemed to imply that they could be used for the benefit of any party that would take up its men for office.

The future prosperity of the Grange depends upon its maintenance of an attitude of political neutrality. If it once becomes an established fact that the Order is a mere political machine, it will instantly become odious, and its usefulness will be forever thereafter destroyed.

The Democratic shysters who have forced themselves into the chief places of the Order are demagogues of the meanest sort, and have joined the organization solely to promote their own selfish and ambitious purposes. That they will try to turn the machinery of the Order to their own base political uses cannot be denied; but there are Republicans enough in it to thwart their plans, and the good sense of the clear-headed men who really have the objects of the organization at heart will be exercised to save it from the profanation to which PIOLLET and his crew would subject it. Already there are indications that they see through his schemes, and it is not improbable that they will invite him to resign his place as the Lecturer of the Order.

THE REPEAL OF THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

In 1873 the people of forty counties in this State voted in favor of Local Option, casting 104,949 votes in its favor.

In 1874, twenty-nine of these forty counties elected Representatives to the State Legislature, pledged to the *repeal* of Local Option.

These twenty-nine counties cast 74,251 for Local Option in 1873, and 96,414 votes for its repeal in 1874. In other words, the representatives elected by them, pledged to repeal, received 96,414 votes.

It will thus be seen that nearly as many votes were cast for repeal in twenty-nine counties, in 1874, as were cast for Local Option in 1873, in forty counties, and that the change wrought in the public sentiment of these counties was sufficient to carry the Legislature in favor of repeal.

The counties which thus voted *for* Local Option in 1873, and *against* it, or which elected Representatives pledged to its repeal in 1874, were Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cameron, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Clarion, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Juniata, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Montour, Perry, Somerset, Tioga, Venango and Westmoreland.

As, then, the people of these twenty-nine counties seemed to have changed their minds upon the Local Option question, and sent men to Harrisburg pledged to repeal it, what right had Governor HARTRANFT to set up *his* will as against *theirs*? They certainly knew what they wanted; and he was perfectly justifiable in concluding that the people who voted for Local Option were desirous of its repeal. It was the votes of the Representatives from the Local Option counties that carried the repeal through, and the Governor had no alternative but to accept their action as the latest evidence of public sentiment.

LIFTING THE MASK.

"Until this question is legally decided the negro will enjoy the suffrage; he will do well to continue to cast his ballot against the Democracy; then they will get into power he will speedily cease to be a voter."—*Lancaster Intelligencer, Democratic organ.*

We believe there is a colored man running upon the Temperance ticket in this county, and is thus doing what he can to let that party get into power which threatens that, if it succeeds, he shall never enjoy that privilege again.

SOME five or six years ago a citizen of this State named HAFFA, settled in Hinds County, Mississippi, as a planter. During the first four years he followed farming, while his wife taught a colored school. For a year or two past he has been engaged in teaching the colored children to read and write, a few miles away from his home. One night, recently, on his return home he passed some of his neighbors, whose attitude towards him convinced him that they meant him harm. That night a crowd of fifty white Democrats broke his door down, set his fence on fire, forced their way in and murdered him by shooting him, at the same time choking and abusing his wife and threatening to kill her and the children if they made any outcry. They followed up this brutal and cowardly assassination by killing all the negroes they could find about the place. Subsequently they compelled the poor woman to abandon her little property and flee to the North for safety. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* wrote to that paper an account of the fiendish atrocity, and the other day the editor received a telegram from the Mayor of Clinton, near which place the murder was committed "demanding" the name of the author. That illustrious Democratic functionary and the high-toned chivalry whom he represents probably want to present the writer with the freedom of the city, as a token of their affectionate interest and regard.

ON THE 27th of September, 1825—half a century ago to-day—the first English railroad was opened, and GEORGE STEPHENSON demonstrated that his locomotive could draw a heavy load at a speed of from ten to twelve miles an hour. The Northeastern Railroad Company, the modern representative of the original Stockton and Darlington line, will to-day celebrate the completion of the first fifty years of its existence. The original company began with a capital of $600,000, and its rolling stock consisted of one "coach" for passengers, a few dozen coal and baggage trucks, and STEPHENSON's "locomotive." Since then the capital invested in the railroads of the United Kingdom has increased to upward of $2,950,000,000, about 17,000 miles of road have been constructed, and upward of 400,000,000 passengers are annually carried over the lines. These figures relate only to British railways, but the thousands of miles of railroad throughout the world, and the thousands of millions of capital invested in them, are equally the results of an experiment first tried only fifty years ago. The jubilee will be a great event among English railroad men. STEPHENSON's locomotive has been taken from its pedestal, and will be made to travel over the old line.

LORD RUSSELL, in a recent letter, suggests that the people of Croatia and Herzegovina be allowed an independent government. The Liberal statesmen of Europe are evidently in favor of small governments. The results of such a system are not unknown to history, however. The small communities were unable to defend themselves in time of peril; they were obliged to call in the aid of mercenary troops, and they made laws and wars against each other without end. The personal rivalries and jealousies of individual citizens sometimes produced direful consequences. Trade and travel became difficult and dangerous. The public treasury was insufficient to meet any unexpected demands upon it, and the small States thus crippled, after having passed under the despotic authority of dominant families, finally fell a prey to more powerful neighbors. It is by no means impossible that something similar may not result in the Christian provinces of Turkey should they succeed in forming themselves into free States. The question now at issue between conservatism and republicanism in Europe is whether such republics shall be revived, or whether the large states shall become larger.

THE English Admiralty have practically repealed the famous law as expounded by Lord MANSFIELD a hundred years ago, declaring that whenever a slave set his foot upon British soil, or passed beneath the shelter of the British flag, he became free. They have notified the commanding officers of English vessels that they must never receive fugitive slaves when their ships are in the waters of the territory where these fugitives are recognized by law as slaves; that when their ships are on the high seas, where the vessel is really part of the dominions of the Queen, they may receive them; but even so, should their ship return again into the territorial waters, they must then surrender the slave to his owners. "As a general principle, care should be taken that slaves are not misled into the belief that they will find their liberty under the British flag, or induced by the presence of a British ship to leave their own ships, if at sea, or their employment, if on shore." In the next edition of the poems of COWPER, the immortal passage, "Slaves cannot breathe in England," shold be expurgated.

A GEORGIA correspondent of a Western Democratic paper says the fact that General SHERMAN found such bountiful supplies of grain on his famous march to the sea in the winter of 1864, was owing to the existence of a State law, passed the year before, prohibiting any one from planting more than a given number of acres of cotton for each horse or mule worked, the design being to secure immense quantities of all kinds of provisions. The correspondent adds:

"If the planters of Georgia would make it their first and principal object to produce a sufficient quantity of corn and meat to carry them through the year, making cotton a sort of supplemental crop, the State would be far richer to-day than it is now."

All of which, while it sharply conflicts with popular Democratic free trade doctrines, is undoubtedly true.

THE St. Louis *Globe* gives some interesting particulars concerning the ill-fated town of Indianola, Texas, recently engulfed by the sea. The population at the census of 1870 was 2,106. The imports from foreign countries in 1872 amounted in value to $82,000, the exports to $58,000. In the same year there entered 242 and cleared 250 vessels, more than half of each being steamers. A regular line of steamers was run both to Galveston and to Corpus Christi, and it was through the agency of one of these packets that the terrible catastrophe was discovered. The trade of the city, consisting chiefly in lumber, hides, cotton, bones and wool, was quite large. The annihilation of the town will prove a heavy blow to the neighboring country, which was largely dependent on t for foreign supplies.

PIOLLET stands so poorly at home, in his own party, among the men who know him best, that he was, in fact, repudiated by the Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford county. They wanted to get the delegation from that county to the State Convention instructed to support him as a candidate for Governor; but the Committee, which elected the delegates, refused, by a vote of 16 to 15, to instruct the delegates to vote for him. They elected a delegation hostile to him; and although he afterward got the committee to reassemble, and packed it with his friends, so as to secure a reversal of this verdict, the fact that the committee, acting without bias and upon their own knowledge of the man, refused to instruct for him, is sufficient to show that he is despised and contemned by the men of his own county and of his own political household.

A PRIVATE LETTER from Mississippi to the editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, written by a gentleman who is not a politician, suggests most plainly the real situation of affairs in that State. He says:

"It is not likely there will be further troubles unless the negroes try to vote in such numbers as to create the belief that they might carry the election, if not prevented. In that case the grist will have to be ground over again. I really believe now, taking all the points of the case under full consideration, that nothing short of the complete success of the white ticket will induce them to stop the murders which have been so frequent of late."

The plain English of this is that the White League element has determined to overawe the colored voters by intimidation and assassination, and thereby wrest from the Republican party its rightful political control of the State.

THE Cincinnati *Volksblat* makes the following complaint against the GEOHAN Democratic managers in that city, and Hamilton county, Ohio:

There are to be elected in the county a Treasurer, Probate Judge, Auditor, County Commissioner and Surveyor. And yet, among all the Democratic candidates we found no place for a German. In the city there are five Justices of the Peace to be elected, and on this ticket also, the Democrats have nominated no German. The Irish appear to believe that the Democratic party belongs to them.

The *Volksblat* can console itself with the reflection that it is the same everywhere. In this county the Irish have five of the eight nominations on the Democratic ticket, and in Luzerne county, seven of the eight, while the Germans have nothing.

PERSHING's cheap reform talk in his letter of acceptance irresistibly reminds one of the late lamented Col. YELL, of Yellville, Ark., formerly associated with PERSHING in the Democratic party, whose eulogy in the Arkansas Legislature has thus been preserved:

"Mr. Speaker, as I rise to address you in commemoration of our deceased colleague, Col. Yell, of Yellville, my thoughts recur to the last time when we had the privilege of listening to his eloquence in this House. I am not mistaken it was when he explained his connection with the Yellville bank, which had unfortunately busted, and of which he was the distinguished president. Our deceased colleague did not account for all the funds in his possession, Mr. Speaker—but his speech on that occasion showed *that his heart beat warmly for his native land.*"

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of the 23d:

"The dry goods market to-day had for its leading feature the offering, by Claflin & Co., 7,000 cases Garner's Amoskeag and Wamsutta prints, at reduced prices. The sale drew a large attendance of the jobbing trade, and at one time there was scarcely standing room. The value of the goods offered is said to be about a million of dollars. Amoskeags went at five and a half cents; Garner's six and one-fourth cents; cheviot shirtings, six and three-fourth cents; Wamsuttas, four and three-fourth cents; Garner's fancies, six cents; purples, etc., six and three-fourth cents; 400 cases Wamsutta were closed out to one buyer, and 600 cases shirtings were sold to another. The sales is to be continued to-morrow.

THE well informed New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"The fine, bracing autumn weather we are having has a tendency to improve city trade. There is still a great deal of croaking, even with some branches of business which, there is every reason to believe, are really doing better than at any time before the panic, and the croaking, therefore, comes more from habit than from any actual lack of trade. The dry goods, jobbing and commission houses to-day were all about as active as they could well be, though, in order to tempt buying, there has to be more or less 'cutting' in prices. The hardware, hides and leather, boot and shoe, and grocery trades are doing a moderate, but, on the whole, satisfactory business."

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal*, speaking of the prospects of the iron and coal trades, notes the fact that while there is not much prospect of any great revival in the demand for machinery in the East for some months, yet in the West, particularly Colorado, Nevada and other gold and silver mining districts, the consumption has largely increased, not alone by the demand from the mines, but from the general requirements of increasing population and business prosperity. This demand, however, is being met in a larger and larger degree by furnaces and mills in the West, so that it has but moderate influence on the Eastern trade.

JUDGE ELWELL, of the Montour county bench, has delivered an opinion holding that the act of 12th April, 1875, repealing the local option law, did not take from the courts the power, nor discharge them from the duty, of hearing petitions, remonstrances, evidence and counsel on applications for licenses, and of passing upon the questions raised, as required under the aws then in force, as construed by the Supreme Court. This decision is in direct opposition to those of the Judges of the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Judicial districts, holding that the courts have no discretion upon the subject of licenses.

THE following remarkable admission of the failure of free trade in England is made by a correspondent in the London *Hour* of September 7, 1875, a newspaper which pays great attention to American affairs, and is rapidly increasing its circulation:

"We cannot look in any one single direction without being made aware of the positive and absolute failure of free trade as carried out by England. Our manufacturers suffer, our exports suffer, our shipping suffers, the social and physical condition of our people suffers, our character and honor suffer, and yet there is a political party in England that still maintains that this ruinous policy must be adhered to."

PIOLLET was a paymaster in the Mexican war, but his nomination, by President POLK, was not received with favor by the Senate. He had a bad reputation, and the Democratic Senate hesitated to confirm him. His confirmation was secured, finally, only after several attempts and the most servile sycophancy on the part of PIOLLET. During a conversation with General CAMERON on the subject, VIC. discovered that one of the Senator's shoes was untied, and meekly fell upon his knees and retied the string, begging General C. the meantime not to defeat his confirmation.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle*, New York *Graphic* and other special organs of TILDEN, call upon the Democrats of Ohio to defeat ALLEN; while ALLEN says that the safety of the country lies in the defeat of TILDEN in New York. They are both right, and we hope both will be gratified in their hostile designs upon each other. The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that leading New York Democrats have gone so far as to intimate their willingness to subscribe money for the defeat of ALLEN.

THE School Board of New Haven, Connecticut, recently erased a clause from the city school report, in deference to the Catholic parochial schools. At the election of the new board, last Monday, the Protestant ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. The Springfield *Republican* says: "The result is indicative of the steady regard of the American people for their common school system." To which may be added the statement that any political party in this country which champions Romanism will be made to bite the dust.

IN THE State election of 1869, when PERSHING ran for Supreme Judge, he ran 3,381 behind his colleague, PACKER, the candidate for Governor. The vote stood thus:

Governor.		Supreme Court.	
Geary, Rep.	256,552	Williams, Rep.	241,277
Packer, Dem.	285,986	Pershing, Dem.	282,575
Majority	4,566	Majority	8,708

Thus, while WILLIAMS ran but 726 more votes than GEARY, PERSHING polled 3,381 less than PACKER.

THE number of business failures in Canada is so large as to excite the suspicion that many of the parties concerned lie down before they are hurt. The Montreal *Journal of Commerce* calls upon the wholesale merchants to combine for their protection against fraudulent bankrupts. The latter easily effect compromises at fifty or seventy-five cents on the dollar, and are driving honest men out of business, or tempting them to become dishonest.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Boughs are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves,
And the book of Nature
Getteth short of leaves.

These are the piping times of stove preparations.

The latest social hobby is "Autumnal Leaf Parties."

A rich vein of gold has been discovered in Connecticut.

The sun will rise to-morrow with the moon upon his face.

The manufacture of paper is about to be inaugurated at Humboldt, Kansas.

An attempt to make steam street cars available in Philadelphia has failed.

There is one good point about Piollet. He has an excellently cultivated stomach.

The *Post* should take a reef in its ears. The weather looks squally for the Democracy.

The heart of the Commonwealth doesn't seem to be pulsating wildly for Democracy this year.

Put your trust in Providence and your advertisement in the COMMERCIAL, and all will be well.

Cidereal influences have been favorable to Michigan. That State will have an excellent apple crop.

In St. Louis the weather is chronicled as "beatific for the loafer," and all its inhabitants are happy.

A valuable bed of corundum, a hard mineral of nearly pure alumina, has just been discovered in Michigan.

That recently discovered petrified plug of tobacco in Colorado is a regular *quid nunc* for scientific men.

The time of peaches is over, and the death-rattle is now heard in the throat of the laxative water-melon.

Four hundred thousand bushels of oysters will be required this season to feed the famished gastronomists of New York.

A Western Press Convention is soon to decide whether it is "whiskey" or "whisky." We think it should be red eye.

"Who reads an American book?" The total value of books exported from the United States during the past year was $584,950.

Kansas adds silk-worm eggs to her other exportations. A few days ago two boxes of eggs worth at least $5,000 were shipped to France.

The Liverpool emigration returns for August show a reduction of 6,124, while the total diminution in the year amounts to no less than 26,870.

Topers are looking forward with the liveliest interest to the eclipse of to-morrow, which serves as an excuse for turning the bottoms of glasses upwards.

The people of the Colorado Valley in Texas are going largely into the sugar growing business. Land and climate are both admirably adapted to the purpose.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture says of the corn crop: "Could it be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous crop."

The decision of an English court makes the aeronaut responsible for damages to crops, fences, etc., occasioned by his balloon, or by the crowd, when it alights.

There is a great "cutting up" of large ranches in California. The owners realize five times as much for their land as could have been done before the subdivision.

A California grape-vine, planted sixty years ago by a Spanish matron, at the birth of a child, according to an old Spanish custom, and averaging twelve thousand pounds of grapes annually, is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

POLITICAL.

State.

Governor Hartranft will get a much larger vote in Lycoming county this fall than he received three years ago. We do not find a rational man willing to dispute this.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

The Republican Convention for the nomination of Senator for the district composed of Clarion, Elk, Cameron and Forest, met at Irvington on the 23d, and nominated W. P. Finley, Esq., of Clarion.

The Democratic ticket in Lawrence county is as follows: Senator—Thomas Taylor; Treasurer—William Mitcheltree; Commissioners—R. M. McBride, James Patterson; Coroner—M. Linville; Auditors—George B. Gibson, James A. Fleming.

The Democratic ticket in Cambria county runs thus: Register—James Singer, Treasurer—Nicholas Freidhof; Commissioners—John Campbell, J. D. Parrish; Senate—T. H. Hodge; Principal of the Public Schools—Jesse Pattersou; Auditors—J. B. Ross, F. P. McCormick.

The Republicans of Bradford county are wide awake this year. We are informed that there is every prospect that the county will give its regular three thousand majority in November, and then you can see what they think of Piollet at home.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

Colonel Piollet is lauded over the State as a great and successful farmer. It is true he and his brother own some sixteen hundred acres of land, most of which is under the best state of cultivation. It is equally true that the colonel made the money, to buy the land, out of the State and the various corporations with which he has been connected as superintendent or contractor, while his brother, Joseph E. Piollet, is the practical farmer and business manager. About the only farming Vic. has ever done is to ride out into his fields slave-driver-like and domineer over his employees. Not many years ago he announced his belief that he should some day be able to own the labor necessary to cultivate his soil.

The Hay Fever Codveditiod.

[To od the Codgregatiodalist.]

A pleasidg episode id subber life at the boutaids last week was a beetig of the Udited States Hay Fever Associatiod at Bethleheb, Dew Habshire. Sobe five or six huddred of the afflicted were id attedadce, idcluding Hod. F. B. Fay, of Chelsea, ad Hedry Ward Beecher. Letters of coudsel ad cobfort were read frob various physiaids, ad recipes and prescriptiods were freely idterchaded. Br. Beecher bade a fuddy speech, id the course of which he expressed the opidiod that the Labadtiaiods of Jerhiah ad the thord id the flesh of Paul had ad idtibate relatiod to hay fever. After a gederal sdeedze the associatiod adjourd to beet dext tibe.

A NOBLE RECORD.

The Republican Party and the State Finances.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The Republican party came into power in Pennsylvania in 1861. The debt of the State at that time was $37,964,602 02. Of this amount $20,102,274 46 was overdue, and the holders were clamorous for payment. A considerable portion of debt was for interest, which, the State being unable to pay when due, had funded. To the creditors the answer of the State had been that she was without funds to pay, and they were remediless. It is true that under Governor Bigler a proposition was made to compound our overdue indebtedness by giving new bonds, but the creditors declined any new obligation of a debtor that had given so little evidence of its integrity. With this effort ceased all attempt to take care of our maturing obligations or relieve our credit. Such was the condition of our finances and credit in 1861, when the rebellion, with the enormous sacrifices required for its suppression, rose in the face of the young party just installed in place, and we were called upon to raise $3,000,000 to equip the defenders of our firesides. No one wanted our loan. The Pennsylvania already heavily our creditors, mindful of our continued default, and sympathizing with the South, refused to lend us a dollar. Our own citizens were appealed to individually without large results. Finally, by a united action of our banks, the loan was subscribed, as a matter of patriotic duty, not of profit. Such was the credit we enjoyed in 1861.

Looking to-day over the stock list where our securities are quoted at from ten to fifteen per cent. premium, some of us remember the days when the Democracy had dragged us so far in the mire of dishonor that the strongest comparison which could be made of a discredited government was to liken her to Pennsylvania, and when our State loan was selling at from thirty cents to seventy-five cents on the dollar.

With this starting point, what has the Republican rule of fourteen years given us? We have been subjected during that period to the extraordinary expenses of the war. We had to raise and equip an army, to support and educate the children of our soldiers who died in our defense, and to contribute our share to the direct tax levied by the General Government—all in addition to what the Democratic party had been called upon in previous years to provide for. We paid during the last fourteen years for extraordinary expenses occasioned by the war:

Education and support of soldiers' orphans	$3,977,000
Direct United States tax	1,900,000
For rebel depredations in border counties	900,000
Military expenses	1,600,000
Total	$8,377,000

An amount more than sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses for carrying on the State government for two years. But for this extraordinary taxation the public debt would have been less by that than its present amount; and the reduction during fourteen years of Republican rule would have exhibited a total of twenty-two and a half instead of fourteen millions. And this was done without existing necessary appropriations. The reports of the Auditor General show that our State charities were maintained, during these years, with a liberality never before equalled, and that while the appropriations for common schools during the seven years previous to 1861, amounted in all to $1,215,026, or an average of $175,573 per annum, as they now amounted during the last fourteen years to the sum of $6,577,170, an average of $470,000 per annum, or 2½ times the amount of the average annual appropriation under Democratic rule. This amount ($6,577,190) does not include the sum of $3,977,000 expended during the same term for the education of soldiers' orphans.

Nor were these results accomplished by taxing the labor of the Commonwealth. Though the Democratic party had always pretended a concern for the welfare of the laboring man, it never made an effort to relieve him from taxation. On the other hand, while assuming an inveterate hostility to corporate property, they permitted it to go almost free. It was in fact almost entirely relieved of local tax, and paid but about one-quarter of one per cent. of State tax, while real estate was permitted to bear all local taxation and the same State tax as corporations. The Republican party accomplished its financial successes by apportioning taxes equitably among all classes of property, by an honest collection of the revenue, and by restricting expenditures rigidly within the limitations of the Constitution. Its adherence to these principles in 1866 they found themselves in condition to